

# The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER • 1953

**Rotary: What Do YOU Say?**

RICHARD C. HEDKE

**'Czar' for College Sports?**

F. C. ALLEN vs. LYNN WALDORF

**Polio—the Last Round?**

ALBERT Q. MAISEL





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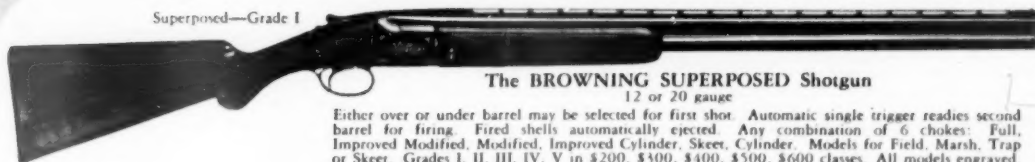
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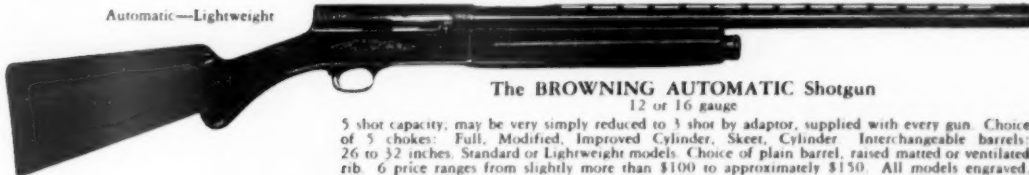
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# Your LETTERS

### Not Applicable in U.S.A.

Says CECIL COSPER, *Rotarian*  
*Public Accountant*  
Walla Walla, Washington

Having been a practicing public accountant for nearly 40 years, I noticed particularly the following statement in the letter of Rotarian H. L. Fowler, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada [*Your Letters*, THE ROTARIAN for August]:

Any ordinary corporation may do as cooperative corporations: by distributing their earnings or profits to their customers, they have the privilege of deducting the amount so paid from taxable income. Many corporations in Canada and the United States actually do this.

As a matter of fact, if corporations could deduct their dividends against taxable income, why would any of them ever pay income tax? They would need only to pay out the dividends and let the individuals pay the tax. In any event, Rotarian Fowler's statement does not apply in the United States.

### Don't Overlook Finland

Asks K. I. LEVANTO, *Rotarian*  
*Pori-Bjorneborg, Finland*

On page 56 of THE ROTARIAN for July, in *Report from Paris*, it is told how Rolf Von Heidenstam, Stockholm, Sweden, industrialist, had drawn "cheers from thousands" by telling how the national barriers between Norway, Denmark, and Sweden had been abolished. People of these countries can visit each other without having a passport.

All that is true. But it is not the whole truth. Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have mutually agreed that the citizens of those countries are free to visit other northern countries without any passport. Finland is a small country compared with Sweden, but should not be overlooked.

### Good Song Leader Needed

Believes CARL ROCHAT, *Rotarian*  
*Newspaperman*  
Gonzales, Texas

Doron K. Antrim closes his informative *What's in a Song?* [THE ROTARIAN for September] by saying that singing "could do things to your Club." We in Gonzales agree.

However, one thing Author Antrim could have added was that much depends on the song leader. Our Club has been known for many years as the "singingest" Club in District 184, and I think much of the credit belongs to our song leader, Warren Taylor, who recently retired after leading the Club in melody for 16 years—or ever since he became a member in



Taylor

1937. His abilities spilled over into other Rotary groups, too, for he was invited to lead singing at a number of District Assemblies.

I think all Clubs that enjoy singing will testify that the song leader holds the key which unlocks one door to greater Rotary fellowship.

### 'We're Proud of Them'

Reports C. A. WEBBER, *Rotarian*  
*Bursar, University of Illinois*  
Urbana, Illinois

Rotarians in the Illinois communities of Urbana and Champaign were happy to read in THE ROTARIAN for September the article *Student*

*Loan? No, Thanks!*,

by one of their fellows, Fred H. Turner, dean of students at the University of Illinois. We felt it was well-deserved recognition of Fred's outstanding position as a school administrator. Now a new honor has come to another of our fellows, Lloyd Morey, who was recently appointed acting president of the University of Illinois. We who wear the Rotary wheel in this area are mighty proud about it.

Lloyd Morey has been a Rotarian for more than three decades, and last year he served as President of the Urbana Club. He has served under five presidents at the University during his 42 years there, and he is the first alumnus to head the school. Prior to his appointment to the University's top office, he held the position of comptroller, and gained for himself an enviable reputation in the field of government finance.

Along with his many professional activities, Rotarian Morey is deeply interested in music and has written compositions for piano and organ, and for many years served as organist and music director for one of our churches in Urbana. (He also wrote *Praises to Rotary*, a song which is used quite often in Clubs around Urbana.) Yet with all his accomplishments, honors, and degrees, he is to all of us simply "Lloyd"—a Rotarian who believes with all his heart in "Service above Self."

### Program Chairmen Invited

By WILLIAM REDFORD, *Rotarian*  
*Advertising Contractor*  
Johannesburg, South Africa

I have just read *What Every Program Chairman Should Know*, by Andrew Edlington [THE ROTARIAN for June]. Is it really a fact that there are Program Chairmen in some Clubs in the Rotary world who have so little knowledge of the job and, if [Continued on page 69]



# THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS NOTES FROM 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO

**PRESIDENT.** As this issue went to press, President Joaquin Serratosa Cibils and his wife, Sofia, had just arrived in France, to begin Rotary visits in Europe, North Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean region that would take them to a score or more Clubs in nine countries within 58 days of travel. Part of their European trip will be by motor car to Rotary communities off main lines of travel. An important part of the President's visit will be his attendance at the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee meeting in Zurich, Switzerland. Mid-October will see the Presidential Couple extend their visits to Asia and Pacific islands, with scheduled stops in Pakistan, India, Vietnam, Hong Kong, The Philippines, Japan, and Hawaii.

**1954 CONVENTION.** Prior to his departure for Europe, President Serratosa Cibils cleared his desk of many details—among them the issuance of the Official Call to Rotary's 1954 Convention (see inside back cover). The site is to be Seattle, Wash., and the dates: June 6-10. As Rotary Conventions require much advance planning, the Rotary Club of Seattle has been at work for months on hospitality plans, with Nat S. Rogers, Chairman of the Host Club Executive Committee, heading the job. It will be a full-scale Convention, with all Rotarians and their guests eligible to attend. To Club delegates will go "top priority" on hotel reservations.

**NEW "WEEK."** Another Presidential matter dispatched by Rotary's international leader before he embarked for Europe was a proclamation for "World Fellowship Week" set for October (see page 37).

**MEETINGS.** From October 26 to 28, Rotary's Finance Committee will meet in Chicago to consider budgetary and other financial matters. The Districting Committee will meet October 29 in Chicago.

**ROTARY FELLOWS.** For Rotary's 101 Foundation Fellows for 1953-54 (see page 22), October marks the beginning of a year-long adventure as they enter universities abroad. These 76 men and 25 women come from 32 countries, will study at 56 schools in 15 lands.

**GOVERNORS.** Two changes in District Governorships have been necessitated by death and illness. On the first day of the new fiscal year, Tucker Wyche, of Temple, Tex., who had been elected Governor of District 187, passed away. Later, P. Floyd Chalfont, of Waynesboro, Pa., who was serving as Governor of District 264, resigned because of ill health. President Serratosa Cibils has appointed Edward O. Smith, of Marlin, Tex., as Acting Governor of District 187, and Harold R. McCulloch, of State College, Pa., as Acting Governor of District 264.

**POLIO.** To all Clubs in USCB and Ibero-America recently went file paper "The Fight against Polio," a four-page folder detailing up-to-date facts about this disease and outlining what Rotary Clubs can do to aid their communities in combating it. Additional copies are available upon request at the Central Office of the Secretariat. (For more news about polio, see page 26.)

**BUILDING REPORT.** With the foundation in and the first floor down, Rotary's new headquarters building in Evanston, Ill., shows promise of completion before October, 1954. For a view of work done and work yet to be done, see page 13.

**VITAL STATISTICS.** On August 26 there were 7,881 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 375,000 Rotarians in 88 countries and geographical regions of the world. New Clubs since July 1, 1953, totalled 43.

## The Object of Rotary:

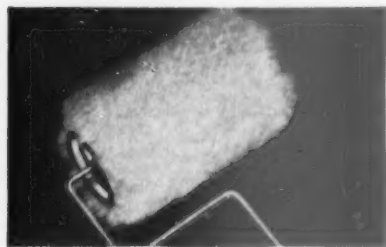
To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.  
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.  
(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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## The Editors'

## WORKSHOP

IN A WAY the most meaningful photo in these 64 pages is that small one on page 56. It shows a man of prominence, esteem, and dignity—he's a Michigan circuit judge!—doing a homely chore to raise money for a certain fund. His fellow Rotarians got him into it—and got themselves into similarly strange situations for the same reason. Because they did, and because millions of other decent optimistic people likewise thought up ways to bring in the dimes, Albert Q. Maisel can tell the highly encouraging story he tells this month. Let anyone whose faith in the ways of a free people may be wobbling read here how together they are putting a terrible disease on the ropes and may before long deliver the knockout blow.

EVERY office, we imagine, has its own set of timesaving abbreviations and initials which are meaningless beyond its four walls. One such set in our workshop is "RR." To all here that means REVISTA ROTARIA—the Spanish-language edition of Rotary's Magazine. This it has meant for two decades. For with its October issue REVISTA ROTARIA becomes 20 years old! Starting out in 1933, under the cover shown below, it went to some 4,000 readers in Hispanic lands. Today it goes to about 33,000 in 41 countries, for not only does it appear in the homes of 25,000 Rotarians in Ibero-America and Portugal; it shows up, too, in thousands of Spanish classrooms, in university libraries, and in the homes of Spanish-speaking non-Rotarians the world over. Your Club may be among the thousands which put REVISTA ROTARIA in those places—through what we call International Service Subscriptions.

Remarking on its "high quality of service" and on the "unity of feeling" it has promoted, Rotary's President, Joaquin Serratos Cibilis, of Uruguay, has voiced a birthday salute to REVISTA Ro-

TARIA and to the man who has been its Editor from the beginning and who has put together 240 consecutive issues of what many have called "impeccable Spanish." "For all the past and present we congratulate ourselves and REVISTA ROTARIA and Manuel Hinojosa Flores," the President says in part, "and we celebrate with him and his fellow workers this great accomplishment of these 20 years of useful life." From the thousands of Rotarians who have counseled on, promoted the use of, and contributed to "RR" we think we hear something like "Amen, Mr. President."

COMING. Articles on the Rotary Foundation, Rotary finances, Rotary's next Convention city (Seattle and the lands around it), and sooner or later a series on "How Rotary Works." . . . More or less regular progress reports on the construction of Rotary's new headquarters—continuing what we've started on page 13, but based on a new front-view photograph unobtainable until Jack Frost strips the giant elms that hem in the site. . . . Coming, too, a special feature on community theaters.

The Rotarian

October 1953



## Our Cover

WILL it spoil the illusion if we tell you that the two cocker spaniels on our cover were looking not at a kitten, grasshopper, or wafted feather, but at a noted photographer by the name of Paulus Leeser in a studio on 44th Street in New York City? The studio had borrowed the pups from a Manhattan pet shop, let them romp all over the place for a time. Then, with props, floods, kickers, and camera all set, and with an assistant back of the logs with the dogs, Mr. Leeser coaxed the little fellows into this pose and—plunk!—this picture. Mr. Leeser has been operating cameras since age 9, when he built his first one from an old wooden box in his boyhood home in Germany. He is now with Camera Clix, which supplied the transparency.—Eds.



Our  
"RR"

THE ROTARIAN

# ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

RICHARD C. HEDKE, a Past President of Rotary International, heads Rotary's new Committee whose function he writes about in this issue. A Detroit, Mich., Rotarian since 1920, he is executive vice-president of a chemical and dyestuff company in the motor metropolis.



Hedke

A free-lance writer specializing in medical subjects, ALBERT Q. MAISEL is the author of two books and more than 100 articles on the social aspects of medicine. He has two children, MERRY and ROBIN; lives in rural New York; and recalls his "charmed safety" in World War II combat zones.

When FRED DEARMOND began farming after 30-odd years as a salesman and magazine editor, it was no new experience for him as he had spent his boyhood doing farm chores. Away from his hoe and seeder, he works at a typewriter. He is a member of the Springfield, Mo., Rotary Club, and has three books to his credit on selling and management. His most recent is *Ten Trails to Sales*.



DeArmond

As librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., ARTHUR E. GROPP has travelled widely in Latin America to study library techniques. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in library science from the University of Illinois.



A Rotarian in Beaumont, Tex., since 1938, BENNY H. HUGHES is a Director of Rotary International and Chairman of the Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee. He is senior partner in an accounting firm bearing his name.

Hughes

When he wrote his story about two New Jersey towns, THOMAS HARDIE was a newspaper editor in one of them: Stanhope. He has since returned to his native city: Baltimore, Md.

J. GILBERT HILL is another newspaperman who writes "on the side" in his spare time. He is a reporter for *The Daily Oklahoman* in Oklahoma City, Okla. . . . MICHAEL COSTELLO is a full-time U. S. free-lancer.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:** \$2 per year in the U.S.A., Canada, and other countries to which minimum postal rate applies; \$2.50 elsewhere; single copies, 25 cents; REVISTA ROTARIA (Spanish edition) \$2.75 annually; single copies, 25 cents. As its official publication, this magazine carries authoritative notices and articles on Rotary International. Otherwise no responsibility is assumed for statements of authors. Any use of fictionalized names that correspond to the names of actual persons is unintentional and is to be regarded as a coincidence. No responsibility is assumed for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photographs. THE ROTARIAN is registered in the United States Patent Office. Contents copyrighted, 1953, by Rotary International. Entered as second-class matter December 30, 1916, at the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois; Act of March 3, 1879.

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## THE ROTARIAN Magazine

is regularly indexed in *The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*

Published monthly by Rotary International

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# What Do You

**J**UST 43 years ago today, as I write, 68 businessmen from 14 big cities of the United States sat together in the Francis I Room of the Congress Hotel in Chicago. "Here in all the vigor of our manhood, ready to do our part in the world's work," they had assembled to form a national organization of the 16 Rotary Clubs which had sprung up since the first was born five years before.

For three days, with perfect parliamentary precision and "splendid spirit," they wrestled with the big issues ("Shall there be only one Club in a city?") and the minutiae ("Shall the admission fee of a new Club be \$50, 50 cents, or nothing?") that had to go into the constitution they were piecing together. Considering that they had come from Clubs with varying aims, by-laws, insignia, and practices, their accord was indeed remarkable. Rejoicing in it, and sensing a certain historicity in what they were achieving, they permitted themselves a bit of prophecy.

"I venture to predict that 80 years hence the Rotary organization, like the British drum beat, will have encircled the earth, and that 101 years hence . . . the Rotary wheel will contain a thousand supporting spokes . . . if we are at all mindful of our simple duties and opportunities." Thus spoke a lawyer from the one-year-old Rotary Club of New York City.

A little more conservative was a delegate from Chicago—Chesley R. Perry, who was chairman of the meeting and who, a day after it, was elected Rotary's first General Secretary.\* "This Rotary," he asserted, "is already a wonderful force and no one can attempt to tell its future growth. Already there are 16 Clubs with a total membership of nearly 3,000. . . . I want to prophesy today that . . . next year there will be in exist-

\*A post he held until 1942. He is an active member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill.

Photo: (top) H. Armstrong Roberts



# Think?

**A new Rotary Committee with a long name came into being on July 1. One of its jobs is to "explore the points of view of member Clubs and individual Rotarians with reference to administrative and legislative procedures of Rotary International." On that large assignment the new Committee seeks your help. Here the Chairman tells how you can give it.**

**By RICHARD C. HEDKE**

*Chairman, Committee for Clarifying and Improving Relationships between Member Clubs and the Board of Directors of Rotary International; Past President of Rotary International (1946-47); Detroit, Mich.*

ence exactly 50 active Rotary Clubs. . . . If we can continue as we have started this year, we will create a wonderful bond of fellowship, and . . . present to the world the greatest exemplification the world has ever known of the spirit of coöperation among businessmen."

Then, in the closing minutes of that first Rotary Convention, the man who had started the first Club and who had just been elected Rotary's first President, Paul P. Harris, declared that the thoughts and plans he had for Rotary "transcend, I believe, anything that has yet been expressed by any member of any Rotary Club." Many severe problems, he hastened to add, confronted the organization. To cope with them would require "a masterful spirit and a masterful energy."

Well, my fellow Rotarian—you know the story since then. You know that today you can make up your attendance at a Rotary Club 14,380 feet up in the Peruvian Andes or at another 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Norway. You've heard of and perhaps visited the Rotary Clubs of Saigon, Nairobi, and Pusan, and you wonder how your fellow Rotarians are faring amid difficulties that beset those places. You know

that some of our Clubs flourish with only 12 men, others with 660, and that at their meetings they converse in Tamil, Urdu, Tagalog, Japanese, Italian, Greek, and a score of other dialects and idioms. You know that the prophecies of 1910 have been fulfilled many times over, and that today there are 7,800 Rotary Clubs in 88 countries and geographical regions of the earth and that together they have about 375,000 members.

But do you know—especially you men new to Rotary—that those 7,800 Rotary Clubs are Rotary International? They are. Nothing else is. The first lines of our Constitution tell us that "Rotary International is the association of Rotary Clubs throughout the world"—the direct descendant of that little national group of long ago to which I have alluded.

It is Rotary International, the administration of it, and *your* part in it that I would like to talk with you about in this brief article.

Suppose tomorrow's mail brought you a letter which asked: "What changes, if any, would you make in the administrative structure of Rotary International? What changes, if any, in the legislative machinery?" What would you think? What would you say?

In effect, you are receiving such a letter. The Board of Directors of Rotary International wants to know your point of view on those and other questions and has asked a new Committee to explore it.

Let me give you some of the background. Just after Rotary's 1953 Convention in Paris last May, Rotary's new Board of Directors went into a five-day session in that "City of Light" in France. An item to which the 14 men around the table gave long attention was one concerning the place of the Board in the large scheme of Rotary organization (see chart page 9). Finally they reduced their conclusions to this statement:

The Board's function is to serve the Clubs. This is its interest and desire. The Board appreciates that Rotary International, by reason of its avowed purpose to work toward understanding and goodwill at community, national, and international levels, is under a compelling obligation to further such understanding within its own or-

ganization, between its Clubs, and at all levels. The means and channels of understanding and exchange of ideas must first of all be ample and clear within its own family. Therefore, the Board appoints a "Committee for Clarifying and Improving Relationships between Member Clubs and the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

The terms of reference of this Committee are:

(a) To explore the points of view of member Clubs and individual Rotarians with reference to administrative and legislative procedures of Rotary International.

(b) To examine suggestions from member Clubs, previous Committees, the Council of Past Presidents, and from other sources relating to the operation of the Council on Legislation.

(c) To make any recommendation, in light of such exploration and examination it may deem helpful in the promotion of better public relations both by the Secretariat and the Board of Directors.

(d) To report its conclusions and recommendations to the Board prior to the January, 1954, meeting of the Board.

A few days after that I received a cablegram asking that I head this new Committee. Answering that I was frankly not eager to take on new loads, but was nevertheless willing to help if the Committee could truly render a service to Rotary, I accepted. The fact that five stalwart, long-experienced Rotarians would sit around the Committee table with me proved a strong influence in my decision. You should know these five members of the Committee. They are: Gordon A. Beaton, of Markdale, Ontario, Canada; Walter Shultz, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Felipe Silva, of Cienfuegos, Cuba; Harold T. Thomas, of Auckland, New Zealand; and Curt E. Wild, of St. Gallen, Switzerland. All are Past International Directors.

**A**ND there, my fellow Rotarian, is where we stand today. We have the Board statement; we have the Committee that came out of it; we have a very clear order as to what that Committee is to do; and we have a deadline by which it is to be done—January, 1954!

Now what? Now to hear from you, as an individual Rotarian. Now to hear from your Club, as a Club. Now to dig into the records, the Club bulletins, the District publications, and into everything that will give us the points of view of Clubs and Rotarians. At the end of this article I shall tell you how to address your letter.

. . . If we are at all mindful of our simple duties. . . . If we can continue as we started this year. . . . If we bring to the task a mas-

**A FOUR-SERVICES FEATURE**

terful spirit and a masterful energy. Did you note those "if's" in the prophecies of those founders of what is now Rotary International? Not a man present that week in August, 1910, doubted that the young movement would thrive and spread, and most of them had already seen the vision of how Rotary might improve the atmosphere of business. In fact, at a dinner tendered them by the Rotary Club of Chicago on the night their meeting ended they heard a lecturer by the name of Arthur Frederick Sheldon say: "As a man comes into the light of wisdom . . . he comes to see that the science of business is the science of human service. He comes to see that he profits most who serves his fellows best."

Nevertheless all also knew that there were problems ahead and that it would take a fine "maturity," as one of them phrased it, to get through them.

Well, the problems came, in great numbers and variety, but one by one they went down before the intelligence, tact, and good humor of those pioneer Rotarians, and Rotary went up and up and around the world to your Club and mine.

**T**HE problems never ceased to come and never will—and how dull it would be if they did. There are at this moment wide differences of opinion among Rotarians on certain matters of administration and legislation—the spheres in which my Committee is to work.

One of these points of variance relates to the Council on Legislation. Established by Convention action in 1933, the Council is a representative body of about 250 Rotarians from around the world which deliberates all proposed legislation to come before a Convention and then reports its recommendations to the Convention for final action.

For many years many Rotarians have said they believe that the Council should be converted into the actual final voting body—to become the legislature, so to speak, of Rotary International. For just as many years many other Rotarians have said no, let's retain the existing system in

which each Club is entitled to send one or more of its own members as voting delegates to the Annual Convention, which is the sole legislative body of Rotary International.

We are at variance on that question, as I say. Mostly we disagree agreeably about it—and I, for my part, think we can find the answer to it. You can help find it. Study the background, talk with others about it, then write us that letter.

Another point of variance relates to the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International. Rotary instituted the Nominating Committee system by Convention action in 1939. Some Rotarians have said they would modify the composition of the Committee; others that they would abolish the Committee entirely; others that they would retain it as is. What do you think? Write us that letter.

A two-year term for District Governors? A Convention only every other year? Less area administration or more? More time for legislative sessions at Conventions? These are some other questions which evoke a variety of opinions among us. What is yours? What, for that matter, are your views on any subject within the stated competence of our new Committee?

In setting up our Committee the Board was applying once again a time-tested Rotary technique. Down through four decades special Committees and Commissions of various kinds have addressed themselves to specific Rotary problems. Some of you with long memories will recall the "Committee of 31," as it came to be known, which back in 1921-22 grappled with the problem of area administration. More of you will remember the C.R.I.A.—the Commission on Rotary International Administration—a seven-man body that worked for two years (1935-37), explored the whole field of Rotary administration, and submitted to the Nice Convention one of the most voluminous reports ever submitted to the Rotary Clubs of the world. More recently (1946-48) a Committee on Rewriting Constitutional Documents of Rotary International labored month

after month to gather the views of Rotarians world-wide on how the organization's basic documents might be simplified and improved.

The time, thought, and love of Rotary which hundreds of men on these special bodies have poured into their tasks have given us year by year more efficient machinery for accomplishing the purposes of Rotary.

Not a Rotarian whom I know doubts that our movement, now almost half a century old, has the highest of aims and the brightest of futures. Not a Rotarian whom I know doubts the value of our vast and world-wide work—and if he did I would refer him to the Club-news pages of this Magazine which tell month in and month out, decade upon decade, what our Clubs are achieving.

**M**ANY Rotarians, however, say they think that in the realm of organization, of mechanics, of administration and legislation, we can do better than we have. I say that is quite possible. We are all fallible human beings. We are a little less so, but still not infallible, when we group ourselves into Committees, Boards, or even international Conventions. Every man who loves Rotary, who has been enriched by it, who wants to see it go forward to greater and greater accomplishments, knows that we can do better, in our Clubs and at every level. If we can administer and legislate more effectively, in the name of all that is good, let us!

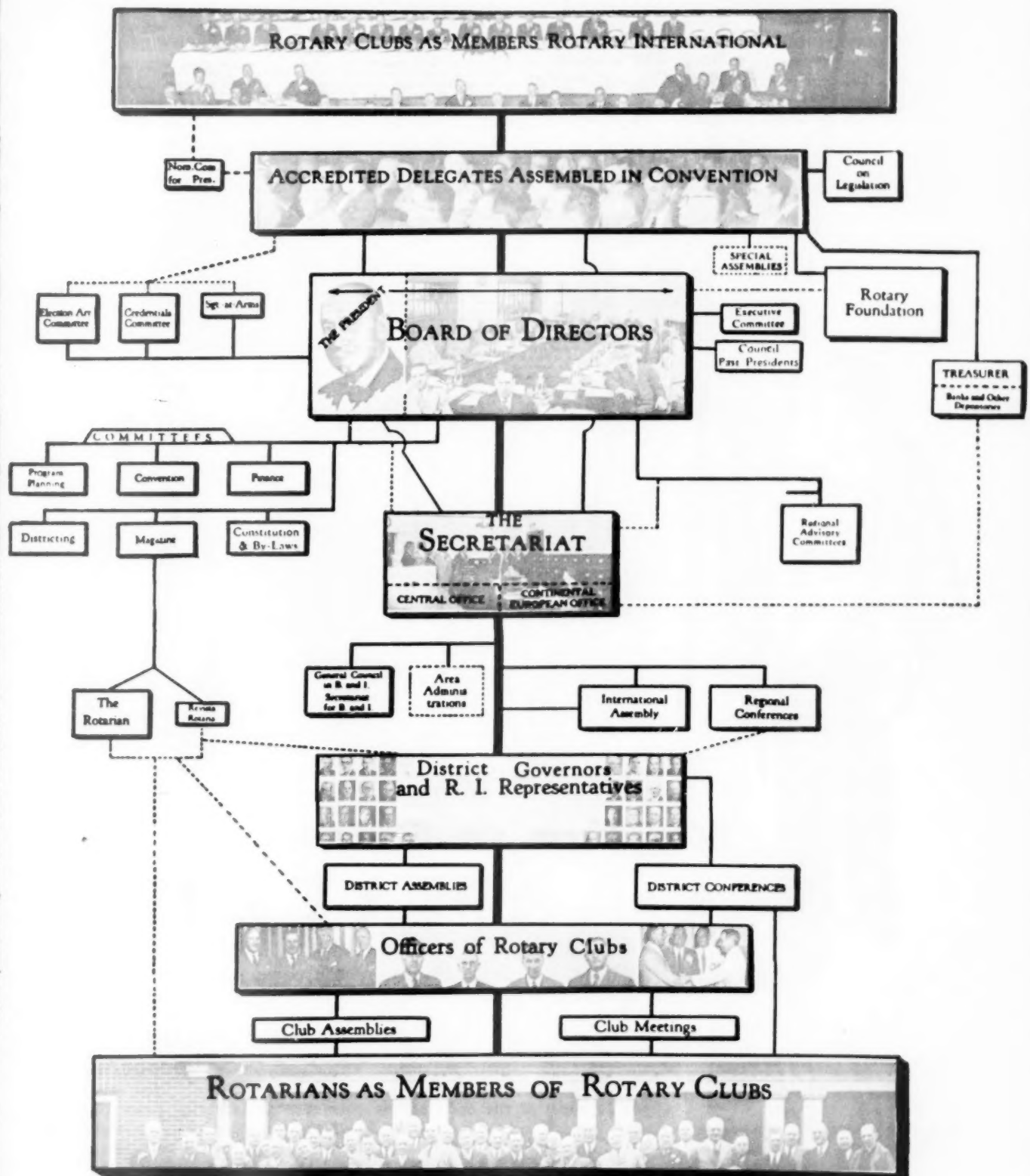
Forty years after he had called the first meeting of the first Rotary Club, Founder Paul P. Harris looked around the great movement that had sprung from that beginning and thought he detected signs of self-satisfaction here and there. Then in some words which have been often quoted since, but which make the fittest conclusion for this article, Founder Paul asked:

*Is everything all right in Rotary? If so, God help us. We are coming to the end of our day.*

\* \* \*

P. S. Write us your views. Write them in any form you wish. Address them to: Richard C. Hedke, Chairman, 1490 Franklin Street, Detroit 7, Michigan, U.S.A.

# General Organization Rotary International



By **FRED DeARMOND**  
 Rotarian, Springfield, Mo.



## It's Fun to Be an AMATEUR

*In a world of experts  
 maybe there's a need  
 for the random sampler.*

**L**IVING today is like visiting a world's fair. We have but a short time to spend on the grounds. We wonder whether to use it all riding the ferris wheel or looking at the Ethiopian exhibit. Or should we divide up our brief stay and see as much of the show as we can?

I'm for the latter. I choose diversity. In an age of specialists I

find no end of fun in being an amateur. Now, specialization is undoubtedly a boon to progress. The Western world is peopled almost entirely by specialists in one thing or another. Some men spend their lives sexing chickens, others translating Sanskrit. Some study the anatomy and ecology of the corn borer for 50 weeks a year. In a great packing plant I saw a man



wearing a slicker and rubber boots. For 17 years he had done nothing but cut live beeves' throats. Couldn't they let him saw off feet for a while?, I asked.

Certainly I'm indebted to these specialists—and grateful to them. But I don't want to be one. To be one would be to miss all kinds of fun. What kinds? The sheer satisfaction of curiosity is one. The curiosity, for example, that took me into the engine room of a visiting British cruiser where I had tea with a warrant officer. Spending a day with a quail hunter in the Ozarks, trailing along just to watch my friend's bird dog at work. Poking around in the dusty lofts of old book stores in New York and Chicago. Watching surgery as the guest of a doctor friend. Attending a convention of optometrists and listening to as much of their lectures as meant anything to me. Going down into a Kansas salt mine. Talking to bus drivers, cattle breeders, petroleum geologists, strawberry farmers.

As an amateur I can look casually at the discoveries of the bacteriologists, the agronomists, the ophthalmologists, and others without being concerned whether these are new or old discoveries. What I learn may be old stuff to the devotees of these specialties, but it's all new and fascinating to me.

I like the never-ending savour of random reading. The specialist feels bound to read only for a purpose. Millions never read except for entertainment. The best reading is in between these extremes. It is reading to satisfy curiosity; neither a duty nor a vice, but a privilege. It's fun to read one evening about Tom Dewey's travels in Southeast Asia, the next to revel in the mellow essays of Montaigne, and again to delve into

Oliver Wendell Holmes' *The Common Law*. I became entranced with Burton J. Hendrick's *Lincoln's War Cabinet* and am led to go to a library for a book of memoirs about that strange character William H. Seward.

As a result of nibbling at a variety of the branches of human knowledge, I scarcely ever meet a man whose shop talk I do not enjoy. I may know barely enough about his field to ask questions that stimulate the specialist to talk freely. Every man is flattered that an outsider is interested in his business, but many will not open up until the interlocutor has first demonstrated his interest by a bit of probing.

During a long flight I sat next to an Army major who, it turned out, had been a staff officer during World War II. I had always been particularly curious about the workings of upper echelon military administration, but my seat mate was slow to talk at first. The fact of his Italian origin caused me to make some allusion to the Italian Machiavelli. He happened to be an ardent Machiavelli reader. At once his conversation became animated. In time it veered around to the subject I was so eager to have him discuss. Then he talked so easily and freely that hours later I realized with a start that we were at my destination.

As an amateur I am able to say, "I don't know," without embarrassment. No one ever turns to me to say the last word as an authority; I am not an arbiter on anything except myself, and no

one but my mother ever demonstrated an eager interest in that subject.

The specialist is denied this escape. Wherever he goes in company someone is likely to say, "Here's John. He knows all about that; ask him." And poor John must pronounce judgment, ponderously and finally, or forever lose face. On all other matters he can say, "I don't know; that's out of my field," with a certain lofty pride of exclusiveness. But he must not admit that his knowledge is short of perfection in his own specialty.

On the other hand, I met a chemist who seemed rather proud that he didn't know who wrote *Les Misérables*. I know an accountant who actually parades his ignorance of history. For myself, I wouldn't go as far as either of these specialists. With me, as an amateur, ignorance is something neither to be covered up nor made a virtue of.

Proverbial wisdom to the contrary, a little knowledge outside one's own vocation is not a dangerous thing. I can read about medical science without prescribing. I can study legal philosophy without illusions about defending myself in court. Both diversions may help [Continued on page 54]

You can say, "I don't know," as an amateur—and get acquainted with many new friends.

Illustrations by  
Bill Bogges



# STRIPLING STATESMEN

By MICHAEL COSTELLO

**T**HE convention was coming to a close. Six hundred tired delegates and alternates shifted restlessly on hard chairs in the big, brightly lighted auditorium. It was evening now; they had been here all day today, all day yesterday, and half of last night. They had debated spiritedly, adopted or voted down certain resolutions, amended their constitution, attended endless committee meetings.

Just now one delegate was arguing earnestly in favor of a resolution, directed at the Governor and State Legislature, for a law to require annual State inspection of all motor vehicles.

"Here in California," this delegate shouted, "defective automobiles last year caused more than twice as many fatal accidents as were caused by defective automobiles in Pennsylvania, where inspection is compulsory. Now, Mr. Chairman. . ."

The chairman, who had been standing, watch in hand, rapped his gavel. The speaker's allotted three minutes had expired. He bowed, gathered his papers, mopped his forehead, and sat down. He was a slim, blond boy of 15. The chairman, who now was asking the delegates whether they were ready for the question, was a tall 17-year-old with a crew haircut. Down in the front row a pretty girl of 16 jumped to her feet, pleading to be recognized, waving her delegation's "San Francisco" placard on its six-foot stick.

There were not a dozen adults in the room, and they sat quietly in the rear, mere spectators. For

*They may never serve in Congress, but these young Californians will be well grounded in citizenship.*



Illustration by John Everds

this was the semiannual meeting of California's Junior Statesmen; held last April in Berkeley, it was the organization's 30th State-wide convention. The youngsters, as always, were running their own show. They conducted themselves with decorum, abided by strict parliamentary rules, wasted no time. Oratory for oratory's sake had no place here. Forty-eight American State legislatures—and Congress itself—could profit by their orderly example.

So far today these youngsters had debated and voted on resolutions concerning a minimum wage for teachers, a solution for racketeering on New York's water front, abolition of tariffs for friendly nations, construction of national toll roads, Great Britain's rights in the Suez, and World Bank aid to Nationalist China.

The delegates took their responsibilities seriously. For one thing, they represented 50,000 other boys and girls in local chapters of Junior Statesmen in 400 high schools up and down the State. For an-

other, they knew they were wielding a definite influence on the Legislature in Sacramento and to some extent on California's members of Congress. Governor Warren, Vice-President Nixon, and many California Congressmen and State representatives have made a point of attending Junior Statesmen meetings.

The primary purpose of Junior Statesmen is not to make political leaders, but to persuade young people to participate in public affairs at grass-roots level. The effort is to make youngsters realize that every voter should understand the political problems he helps solve with his ballot, should be able to present his own ideas briefly and clearly in a public meeting, should know the processes of government from the precinct to the Presidency, should know the rules of orderly debate and why it is important to abide by them.

In a recently compiled list of several hundred "statesmen" of former years, now ranging in age from 20 to [Continued on page 52]

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

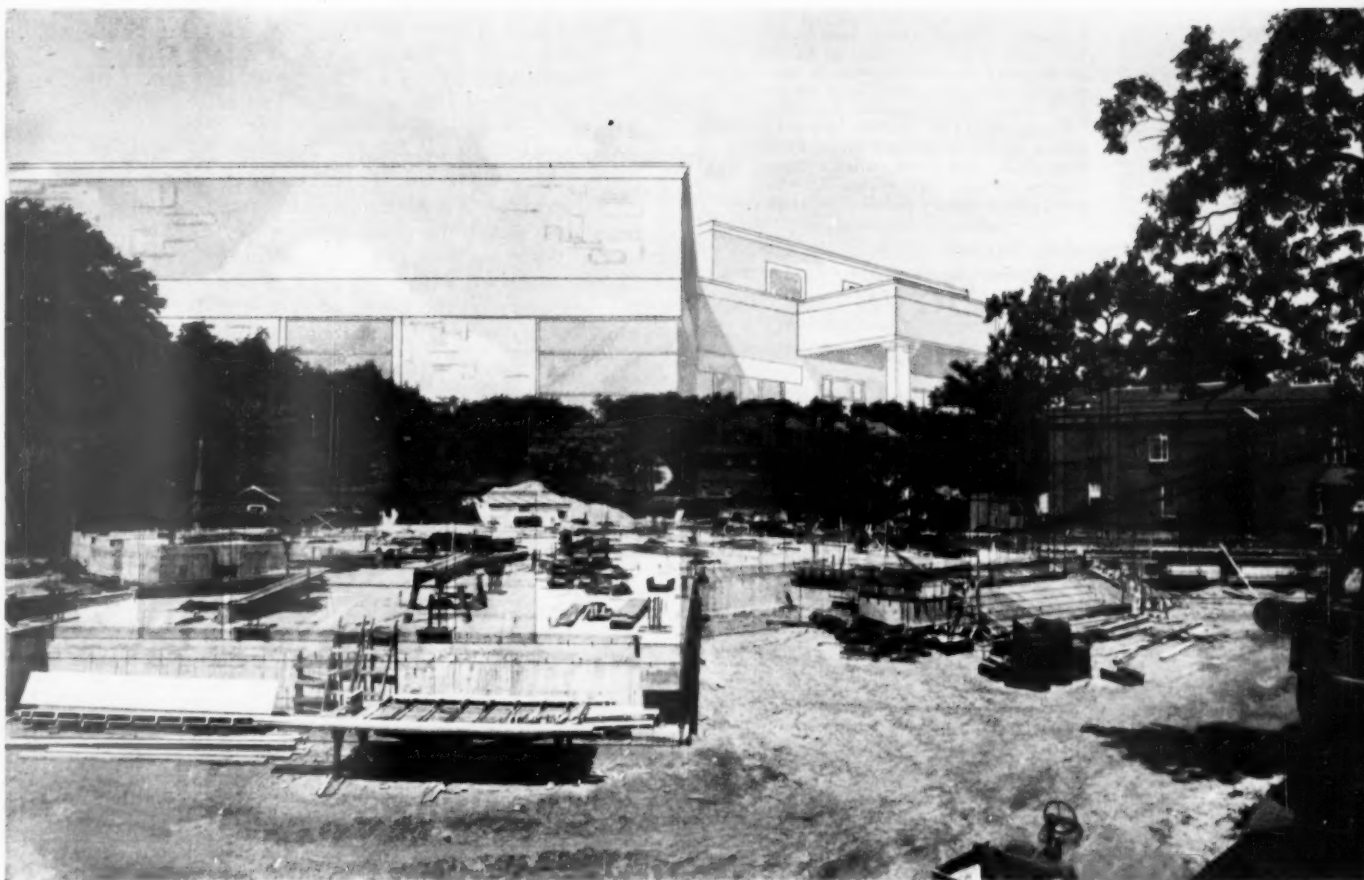


Photo: Sam Savits; Illustration by Felix Palm

## 'Superintend' Your Building

**P**EOPLE passing the corner of Ridge Avenue and Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois, slow up or stop these days. They see a large new building rising there, and, fascinated as humans are by things a-building, they pause to "superintend the job" from the sidewalk. What few of these passers-by know is that in 88 countries and geographical regions there are 375,000 men who have a far deeper interest than theirs in this new structure. They are the Rotarians of the world; this new building is to be the world headquarters of their organization—Rotary International.

So that they, too, can "sidewalk-superintend" their building, *THE ROTARIAN* brings Rotarians this photo of the construction as it stood one quiet Sunday afternoon in August—overlaid with an artist's interpretation of the completed structure, as seen from the same camera angle. Incidentally, the photographer "shot" from a stepladder on top of the contractor's shack—the highest point of vantage unobstructed by Summer foliage on the site.

Here Rotary will have, when it is completed, a two-story building with English basement embracing 48,000 square feet of floor space. Here Rotary will have a meeting place for its international Board of Directors and Committees. Here it will have a repository for its minutes and records. Here, and perhaps more important, it will have a functional workshop for the some-130 people who make up the Central Office staff of the Secretariat—Rotary's "service station" for Clubs, Governors, Committeemen, the Board, and individual Rotarians.

On the matter of completion, Architects Maher and McGrew and General Contractor William E. Schweitzer, all three of whom are Evanston Rotarians, are optimistic. They believe that the original date set for occupancy—October, 1954—can be met, if not bettered.



Forrest C. ("Phog") Allen, head basketball coach at the University of Kansas for 36 years, has led his teams to more victories than any other college coach in America. Fellow coaches named him "Man of the Year" in 1950. He is the author of *My Basketball Bible*, *Better Basketball*, and *Phog Allen's Sports Stories*. A Lawrence, Kans., Rotarian, he is a Past Rotary District Governor.

**Yes!... Says  
Forrest C. Allen**

# Set Up a 'CZAR' for INTERCOLLEGE ATHLETICS?

**T**WO famous coaches—both Rotarians—discuss a proposal which would provide college athletics with the kind of over-all arbiter professional baseball has in its commissioner. While the subject is of highest interest in the U.S.A., it may also find readers in lands where competitive sports are highly organized.—Eds.

**No!... Says  
Lynn O. Waldorf**



Lynn O. ("Pappy") Waldorf, head football coach at the University of California since 1947, is a past president of the American Football Coaches Association, has won "Coach of the Year" honors, is the author of *This Game of Football*. In 1925 he was graduated from Syracuse University, where he starred in football and rowing. He is an active Rotarian in Berkeley, Calif.

**F**RANKLY, I don't like the word "czar." But I'll settle for it if the term means a high commissioner with ability and authority and power to clean up college athletics—even to fire the janitor if he thinks it necessary!

We have tried everything else and the mess is getting worse. The trouble isn't so much from a lack of standards as it is an inadequate system of enforcing them. That's the place where everything breaks down. What we need is a Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis equipped with a big stick, willing and ready to crack down on those who spoil sports. Remember the Chicago White Sox scandal in the 1919 world series? It brought on a crisis and professional baseball would have hit the skids of public favor if Judge Landis, as high commissioner, hadn't moved in quickly and effectively.

"Self-policing" sounds like a good idea and it seems plausible that such a body as the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) should and could do the job. It seems plausible, I say, until you know the facts. Knowing them, you will agree that it is as fallacious to expect the NCAA to keep America's college athletics in line as it is, in my opinion, to look for the Security Council of the United Nations to be effective while its member nations can hamstring action through the power of veto.

## DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH

**C**OLLEGE sports, and particularly football and basketball, within the last several years have been under attack from a variety of directions. During that time some 50 colleges and universities have been forced to drop football, in most cases for financial reasons. The football rules have been changed to abolish the so-called platoon system in an effort to help the smaller schools. The abolishing of Spring practice in the Ivy League in the East and restrictions on Spring practice nationally are indications of a desire to deemphasize football in some quarters. Television has contributed to the complex of problems faced in the college athletic program.

To meet these problems, some chronic and some acute, it has been suggested by some people, including my good friend "Phog" Allen, that our problems would be solved if only we had a national commissioner of athletics. Such an individual would have complete power to regulate and administer college athletics on a national scale. Such a move in my opinion, instead of helping matters, would only complicate the situation. Football is the sport most under attack, the one that presents the greatest problems, so for the purpose of this article let's consider the effect of a national commissioner on football only.

Football is a young game, just entering its 84th year. What is generally regarded as the first game of American football took place November 6, 1869,



If our problem were limited to, say, half a dozen schools competing in football, basketball, and other sports, it would be simple. But today in the United States athletic teams are as mobile as individuals in our motorized age. A high-school athlete from New England may attend school on the West Coast, then find himself pitted against old companions on a team from Georgia. Horse-and-buggy methods of control won't work any more, if ever they did. We need a streamlined system with centralized control.

At its core must be a czar. He must be a man of superior talent and unquestioned integrity. He must also be equipped with an inflexible will. He should be trained in law and should be an athlete so that his sympathies would be with the players. I'm talking about a man who would draw a salary of \$75,000 or \$100,000—and be worth every penny of it. He might be a Justice Jackson or a Senator Kefauver—or, well, you name him.

Obviously, no single athletic conference could afford him. But his price would be no obstacle for a combination of such major conferences as the Big Ten, Pacific Coast, Ivy League, Big Seven, Southwest, Missouri Valley, Southeastern, and Skyline Big Eight. A 25- or 50-cent assessment for each male student would easily get all the money needed.

Once the new association got under way, independent schools would come in because they would not

be permitted to schedule games with member schools unless they were also members. Each would subscribe to a set of carefully formulated rules on scholarship, proselytizing, subsidization, and other problems that today are raising the aspirin intake in administrative offices on so many American college campuses.

The essence of the system is concentration of authority and power. To the czar would be given authority and power to fire any athletic director, any coach, or any other employee of a member school's athletic department who gets his nose dirty. If you think this harsh and arbitrary, ponder the fact that these are the key men in any unsavory situation. They know their boys. They know which ones are getting "help" no matter how it is disguised. No alumnus, or other well-heeled friend, would spend a dime to subsidize an athlete without a nod from the coach.

But, you ask, how could the high commissioner police every school? My answer is that the task while great is not at all impossible. He would take over part of the existing organization in each regional conference. Fine men like Kenneth L. ("Tug") Wilson and Reaves Peters, who are now conference commissioners in name, would become deputy commissioners. They are on the ground in their conferences and would carry on [Continued on page 48]

## DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH

between Rutgers and Princeton. It was a spontaneous match arranged by a group of students from each school. On that day some 25 students from each university played in a game which you would not have recognized as football. The ball itself was a round rubber ball, and the impromptu rules provided only for kicking or batting the ball, and not for running with it. In fact, only two things bore a resemblance to our present game: the goal posts were 18½ feet apart, with the cross bar ten feet from the ground, and at sometime during the afternoon a stray dog ran out on the field. The one-paragraph newspaper account of the game stated that "A goodly number of spectators were present, numbering nearly twice as many as the participants."

From that small beginning, football has grown into a game of tremendous popular interest. Nearly 1,000 colleges and junior colleges will play football this Fall, and some 50,000 players will participate. On any given Saturday afternoon thousands of spectators will watch college football games throughout the country, and an estimated 25 million additional spectators will watch the game of the week and other games on television. Football is a great game, enjoyed alike by those who participate and by those who watch. It is an integral part of the American scene. But the game has grown so rapidly that its very popularity has brought many complex problems to the colleges and universities.

I am one who believes the good points of football far outweigh its problems and disadvantages, but I would be the first one to admit that we do have problems—serious problems. It has always seemed to me that the people who bring their guns to bear on Spring practice, freshmen competition, and so forth are shooting at the fringe issues and not touching our real problems. What are those problems?

1. *On any given Saturday only 50 percent of the teams involved in football games can possibly win, give or take a few ties.* This is simple arithmetic, and not even a national commissioner can solve that problem. Desire to win is a fine thing in a young man—to give the last ounce of his ability—and effort to win honestly is part of the American sports tradition. But to be under pressure to win, especially from outside sources, has no place in the educational process of sport sponsored by colleges and universities. A sane and reasonable attitude toward winning and losing contests can only be built up from within each institution, and it cannot be imposed from without on a national basis.

2. *The necessity for gate receipts.* College sports, except in very rare instances, are not supported by institutional funds, but depend upon the gate receipts of football games to support the entire sports program. At the University of California, for instance, 526,000 people [Continued on page 50]

# German Rotarians Unite to Aid THE REFUGEES

*Fleeing, they come to the  
house of charity to start  
life anew: Rotary service  
finds another expression.*



*Service is food. German Rotarians know the need for that. Here (left to right) Pastor Berg, President F. Leibrock, Vice-President Behrman, and Secretary Max Roscher, of the Berlin Rotary Club, inspect parcels sent from U. S. Clubs to the refugee house.*

**T**O THE DIFFICULT problem of caring for refugees from East Germany, the 74th District and the Rotary Club of Berlin are bringing Rotary's special kind of service. The District collected 15,000 marks and put the fund at the disposal of the Berlin Club. It, in turn, used the money to furnish a home (pictured here) for the refugees. Then Rotarians of the United States, particularly those of Findlay, Ohio, added gifts of clothing and money, with the result that some 100 to 125 persons can be cared for. The home is to be used exclusively for families of persons from East Germany who have sought refuge in the German Republic—another example of Rotary's International Service in effective action.



*Service is a building. Refugees need housing and Rotary helps provide it (above) in Berlin.*



*Service is a place to sleep. Rotarians Roscher, Leibrock, and Türklitz check the beds for the new house of refugees from East Germany.*



*Service is an operation. Berlin Rotarians Türklitz, Roscher, and Leibrock with Bishop Weskam start the refugee house functioning.*

# *The Road Back—in Korea*



United Press Photo

**T**HERE is an intermission in the battle—a respite, a truce. And while the prisoners cross over the narrow corridor that threads for 150 miles across the mountains . . . and while statesmen of 60 nations meet in their fan-shaped building on the East River to ready matters for the Peace Conference, the people of Korea are picking up the pieces and searching for the road back.

The pieces are many, the road rough, the task of relief and rehabilitation enormous. You have seen the figures: one million Korean civilians dead . . . 5 million on full or partial relief . . . 300,000 Korean wives, with half a million children, widowed . . . 80,000 children orphaned or abandoned . . . 600,000 houses burned or blown to bits . . . industry all but gone—figures that are close and personal to the 56 Rotarians of Seoul and the 30 of Pusan, to millions of families in 16 free nations which sent their sons to this battleground.

If the truce turns into peace, what will it take to restore this one-time "Ireland of the Pacific"? It will take "almost everything," say spokesmen for UNKRA—the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency, which was born in 1950. It will take at least a billion dollars in outside aid, they estimate, to lift the Korean economy to its prewar levels . . . and they add the obvious but pertinent thought that the faster the production lines grow, the faster the bread lines shrink.

The road back in Korea is rough. The world now waits to see if it is at least open.



FROM THAILAND TO LAPLAND AND AT  
A THOUSAND POINTS BETWEEN, IN  
SHACKS AND PALACES, THE UNITED  
NATIONS CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY  
FUND WORKS ITS MERCIFUL BENE-  
FITS WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE  
WORLD--60 MILLION YOUNGSTERS  
IN 70 LANDS HAVING BEEN  
HELPED BY UNICEF'S CON-  
TROL OF DISEASE, MALNU-  
TRITION AND SANITATION.



With a golden temple in the background, these youngsters of Thailand are examined for malaria as part of UNICEF's control program. The Thai Government hopes to protect 5 million in the worst malaria-ridden districts during the next five years. Already the disease has been completely eliminated from one bad area.



A wide-eyed young Yugoslavian is unconcerned as her mother gets advice from a UNICEF-assisted pediatrician. The latter was able to take a four-week refresher course in Sweden as part of that nation's contribution to the world-wide UNICEF program.

Photos: UNATIONS

A Finnish physician checks a sick Lapp child while mother looks on worriedly. The doctor studied in Paris at the International Children's Center, which is being developed by France in cooperation with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).





# EMERGENCY

SOME 60 million children in the world—youngsters like yours—are depending upon an odd combination of letters, representing a very real organization, for help that can mean the difference between a stunted growth and healthy adulthood. The organization is UNICEF—United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. It's one United Nations organization which seems totally noncontroversial.

UNICEF'S work has been quiet—and supported entirely by voluntary contributions from 60 Governments and innumerable individuals; never has it drawn a cent from the U.N. till. But so far UNICEF has helped children in more than 70 countries—and its aid is extended only upon request of the Government involved. Government and UNICEF match each other on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Originally organized by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 for the purpose of bringing assistance to children of war-devastated nations, UNICEF in 1950 was directed to shift its work from emergency care to long-range programming, particularly in underdeveloped countries. The emergency factor has not been forgotten, especially when natural disaster strikes, but the objective now is a permanent contribution to the welfare of the children of the world. In 1952 more than 80 long-range programs in 49 countries were approved. Like all others, these revolve about maternal- and child-health programs, mass public-health programs, child nutrition, and emergency situations arising from earthquakes, epidemics, floods, and the like.



*A tiny Moslem refugee in Syria (above right), anxiety in his eyes, awaits his UNICEF milk ration. . . . (Below) DDT spraying against typhus in an Afghan village.*





**1** Selection of a Rotary Fellow begins in midsummer of the year prior to study—when Club International Service Committees canvass their fields, obtaining names from educators, clergymen, and Club members. Candidates must either hold a B.A. degree or be ready to graduate from college to be eligible for a Fellowship.



**2** Next, the Committee Chairman addresses a Club meeting to explain the selection process and requirements and to ask members for names of potential Fellows. At this meeting, the purpose of the Fellowship and the Foundation is discussed thoroughly as one of Rotary's major endeavors in international understanding.



**3** After winnowing the names on the basis of scholarship, language fluency, and character, the Committee reports the most likely candidates to the Club Board of Directors and to the members, whose unqualified approval is necessary. The Committee then interviews these candidates in the finals to select one and an alternate.

# TEN STEPS TO A ROTARY FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

*Illustrations by Willard Arnold*



**4** Selection made, the Club Committee forwards the application forms to the District Governor, who convenes his District Fellowships Committee for further screening. The applications then go to the Rotary International Committee for screening and approval and for designation of which of the five schools listed by the candidate is feasible for him to attend.



**5** Off to a precious and expensive year of study! Awards, which may not exceed \$3,400, are based on the costs of transportation, living expenses, books, and educational travel in the country of study. The Fellow is supplied with funds at regular intervals from Chicago, and must make three periodical reports plus a final report within 60 days of return.

A THREAD of understanding, still slim but thickening, is gathering yet another strand as Rotarians around the world begin the happy task of selecting Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1954-55. Ten steps to and through a Fellowship are drawn on these pages . . . and 101 excellent young people who, as I write, are on Steps 5 or 6 are shown on three following pages. They are our current group of Fellows—and are among the 493 Fellows for whom Rotary has made possible a year of advanced study abroad since it launched the program in 1947. They study diverse subjects, from political science to mathematics, but they share the conviction of their Rotary sponsors that only through knowledge with understanding can the peace of the world be woven.

*Larry H. Hughes*

Chairman, Rotarian Foundation Fellowships  
and International Student Exchange Committee



**6** Study is the principal business of a Fellow abroad . . . a determined effort to expand his prior knowledge by synthesizing it with the knowledge available only from the great universities of the world, knowledge with which to help his society go forward. This may be pragmatic, as in the sciences, or it may be in the broader culture of the humanities fields.



**8** Finally, and too soon, the year is done. Using funds set aside for return transportation, the Fellow comes home to be greeted by the men who sent him—Rotarians whose vision of a better world through knowledge and understanding created the Rotary Foundation . . . and as one comes home, another Fellow is ready to leave.



**9** But not yet is the Fellow done. In supplement to his final report to Rotary International he is expected to address his sponsoring Club and Clubs in his home District on his experiences as a Fellow—his studies, his experiences in the foreign land, his summation of the beliefs and hopes of other men in different lands.



**7** Even with all his study, the Fellow will travel in the country as widely as possible. He should contact as many Rotarians as he can, because his additional purpose in being abroad is to serve as the ambassador of his home country and District to Rotarians everywhere who helped make his study possible. He should, time permitting, address the Clubs of the District.



**10** And so, with knowledge reinforced by enriching experiences, the Fellow joins the ranks of those who strive to build better communities, a better world. He seeks to pit his knowledge and understanding against the ancient problems of mankind: want, ignorance, disease. Well armed is he who with knowledge faces the future.





Luis Aguilar Z., 28, Cochabamba, Bolivia, plans to attend the University of Paris, France, where he will study social science.

Vicente de Arruda, 24, Fortaleza, Brazil, will pursue studies in political science at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.

Ernesto Baez L., 29, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, will enter the University of Rome, Italy, to major in the field of law.

Earle Partlow Barron, Jr., 25, Greenwood, S. C., will go to the University of Glasgow, Scotland, to take courses in theology.



Charles C. Bastin, 23, Louisville, Ky., will attend the University of Oxford, England, to do research in agricultural economics.

Jon Bergs, 26, whose home is in Reykjavik, Iceland, intends to specialize in law at Columbia University in New York City.

Raymond F. Betts, 28, Glen Ridge, N. J., will study history at the "U" of Grenoble in France. (Sponsor: Newark, N. J.)

Xavier Blanc-Jouvan, 23, who lives in Grenoble, France, plans to enter Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to take work in law.



Richard P. Boekenkamp, 23, Linwood, Pa., will study education at the "U" of Edinburgh. (Sponsor: Marcus Hook, Pa.)

Pierre Bollard, 24, of Avignon, France, will major in the field of geology at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden.

Hélio R. de Britto, 29, Salvador, Brazil, will study law at the University of Strasbourg, France. (Sponsor: Bahia, Brazil.)

Dalton R. Burch, Jr., 22, of McComb, Miss., plans to attend the University of Glasgow, Scotland, to major in political science.



Evelyn J. Burrows, 26, of Antofagasta, Chile, will attend Woman's College of North Carolina "U" to study education.

Marta Casablanca, 29, Rosario, Argentina, will take work in history at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris, France.

James Clarke Chace, 22, Fall River, Mass., plans to attend the University of Paris, France, for advanced courses in literature.

Sidney Hsin-Chuan Chu, 28, of Taipei, China, plans to specialize in commerce courses at Alabama "U" in Tuscaloosa.



Philip A. C. Clarke, 24, Gloverville, N. Y., will concentrate on theological studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

George I. Close, 22, Liverpool, England, will study law at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Sponsor: Crosby, England.)

Yngve Domar, 25, of Uppsala, Sweden, will enroll at Princeton University for advanced study in the field of mathematics.

James W. Ellington, 26, Mayaville, Ky., plans to specialize in education courses at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

## Rotary's 101 Foundation



HERE on these three pages are 101 men and women in their 20's . . . students from whom the world has reason to expect more than average performances. All have built outstanding records on college campuses in the 32 nations from which they hail. All are now embarked upon a year of advanced study in lands other than their own.



Per-Eric Engvall, 26, Svenljunga, Sweden, will major in marketing at the University of Illinois. (Sponsor: Kind, Sweden.)

Celia Helena Fajardo, 24, Bogotá, Colombia, will matriculate at the University of Coimbra in Portugal to study journalism.

Bernard F. Fourt, 26, of Sains-en-Gobelle, France, will study business at Harvard University. (Sponsor: Bethune, France.)



James L. Gibbs, Jr., 22, of Ithaca, N. Y., plans to attend the University of Cambridge, England, to study anthropology.

Elizabeth Anne Gibson, 21, of Big Run, Pa., will study biology at the "U" of Paris, France. (Sponsor: Punxsutawney, Pa.)

Robert B. Glynn, 24, Passaic, N. J., will take law courses at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.



Emilio Gonzalez G., 25, Trujillo, Peru, will do research in archaeology while at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Colin G. Hadley, 24, Haleaowen, England, plans to take education courses at the University of Aix-Marseille in France.

John C. Haworth, 26, of Gary, Ind., plans to attend the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, where he will study education.



Colin Haycraft, 24, of Torquay, England, will specialize in the field of journalism at Stanford University in California.

G. E. Higgs, 25, of Guernsey, Channel Islands, plans to enter Yale "U," New Haven, Conn., to pursue courses in law.

Enrique Helguera S., 23, of Mexico City, Mexico, plans to specialize in law while at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.



## Fellows for 1953-54

They are your Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1953-54. They're "hitting the books," seeing the sights, making new friends in 56 schools far from home. Remember that ten dollars or ten pounds or ten rupees you gave the Foundation sometime back? Well, they went into these young people. These are your investment.



Richard Hepner, 22, Covina, Calif., will enter the University of Sydney, Australia, where he will pursue courses in education.



James F. Hogg, 24, of Eastbourne, New Zealand, plans to study law at Harvard University. (Sponsor: Wellington, N. Z.)



Eugenia Horns, 22, Coconut Grove, Fla., will enter the University of London, England, to take work in the field of history.



Glen L. Houston, 23, Hobbs, New Mexico, will concentrate his studies in law at the University of Melbourne in Australia.



John K. Huckaby, 26, Rotan, Tex., plans to study history at the University of Strasbourg, France. (Sponsor: Hamlin, Texas.)



Malcolm A. Jeeves, 27, Stamford, England, will take courses in psychology while going to Harvard "U" in Massachusetts.



Janet Johnson, 22, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, will take courses in economics while at the University of Melbourne in Australia.



Florence M. Jones, 22, of Sweetwater, Tex., will pursue courses in political science at the University of Manchester, England.



Alma Mililani Kaiama, 23, Kahului, Hawaii, will study literature at Durham "U," England. (Sponsor: Maui, Hawaii.)



Matilde Kejner, 26, Cordoba, Argentina, will attend Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., to major in education.



Margaret E. Keyser, 22, of Welch, W. Va., plans to major in education while attending the University of Bristol in England.



Bahjat B. Khleif, 25, of Nazareth, Israel, will specialize in education courses at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.



Samuel Kinser, 22, of Davenport, Iowa, will enroll at the University of Bonn, Germany, where he will major in philosophy.



Kaarlo J. Koskinen, 24, Kuopio, Finland, will attend the University of Tübingen in Germany to pursue courses in education.



Knud Skytte Kristensen, 27, of Aarhus, Denmark, will major in literature at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.



George R. Little, Jr., 28, Houston, Tex., will study in the political-science field at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.



Cedric J. Lowe, 23, Letchworth, England, will enter the University of Rome, Italy, to take work in international relations.



Genevieve T. Marmande, 21, Thérion, La., will take French at the "U" of Grenoble in France. (Sponsor: Houma, La.)



Alice Louise Martin, 22, of Sikeston, Mo., plans to study music education at the Normal School of Music in Paris, France.



George W. Martin, 26, Mocksville, N.C., will attend the "U" of Cambridge, England. He will specialize in law courses.



Thomas R. Mason, 23, Boulder, Colo., plans to attend the University of London, England, to take courses in political science.



Zali Maw, 25, of Rangoon, Burma, planning to specialize in the field of law, will attend Yale University in New Haven, Conn.



Charles S. May, 22, Pine Bluff, Ark., will major in the field of social sciences at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland.



M. R. Coulter McDowell, 21, Belfast, Northern Ireland, will attend Columbia "U" in New York City for courses in education.



E. M. McLain, Jr., 22, Ashland, Ala., plans to enter University College of Wales in Aberystwyth and will major in economics.



James R. McWilliam, 26, Toowoomba, Australia, will enroll at Duke University in Durham, N. C., to specialize in forestry.



José Luis Soares de Mello Patti, 26, São Paulo, Brazil, plans to concentrate in law at the University of Strasbourg in France.



James I. Miller, Jr., 23, Okmulgee, Okla., plans to attend the University of Oxford in England to pursue courses in literature.



Jesus-Maria Montiel F., 24, Maracaibo, Venezuela, plans to specialize in law at the "U" of Buenos Aires in Argentina.



John W. Neville, 21, Nedlands, Australia, will study economics at Calif. "U." (Sponsor: Claremont-Colton, Australia.)



Mary Elizabeth Nevins, 24, Clare, Mich., will attend the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, to take courses in education.



Hyon Woo Oh, 29, Seoul, Korea, plans to major in the educational field while attending the University of Paris, France.

## Foundation Fellows

(Continued)



Richard James Oman, 24, St. Paul, Minn., plans to matriculate at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, to study education.



Mary Lee Patterson, 23, Ottawa, Ill., will attend the American University of Cairo, in Egypt, for studies in political science.



André de Pfyffer, 25, Geneva, Switzerland, plans to specialize in political science while at Columbia University in New York.



Philip Monford Pibbs, 22, Sumner, Wash., plans to major in the field of political science at Cambridge "U," England.



Patricia M. Phillips, 24, of York, England, will pursue courses in social science at the University of California in Berkeley.



Joseph G. Pittman, 22, Orlando, Fla., will study world relations at the Graduate Institute of International Studies.



Janina Puebla E., 22, Temuco, Chile, plans to pursue courses in social science at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Hector Puig Arvelo, 21, Laraz, Puerto Rico, will study education at the University of Toronto. (Sponsor: Aguadilla, P.R.)



Trygve F. Ramberg, 21, Lillehammer, Norway, plans to enroll in journalism courses at Stanford "U" in California.



Mary G. Randel, 22, of Bronxville, N. Y., plans to attend the University of London, where she will major in literature.



Rachel Sue Rerick, 22, Sturgis, Mich., will attend University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, to major in education.



Donald S. Rickerd, 22, of Smiths Falls, Ont., Canada, plans to take courses in history at Oxford University in England.



José Eliseo da Rosa, 29, of Asunción, Paraguay, will attend the University of Chicago in Illinois, to take courses in economics.



George Rudiaill, Jr., 28, York, Pa., plans to major in the field of social sciences at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.



Douglas G. Sadler, 27, of Dubbo, Australia, will enroll in Columbia University in New York City to major in education.



Philippe L. A. Senat, 25, Graulhet, France, will study political science at Stanford University. (Sponsor: Albi, France.)



Allison D. Shumsky, 23, of Traverse City, Mich., will major in literature while attending the University of Lyon, France.



José Eduardo de Siqueira Assis, 27, of Usterlandia, Brazil, will take courses in law at the University of London, England.



Marion C. Simmons, 20, Brandon, Man., Canada, will study French at the University of Montpellier, which is in France.



Laxmi Mall Singhvi, 22, Jodhpur, India, will attend Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to specialize in law courses.



David C. Smith, Jr., 22, Simcoe, Ont., Canada, plans to major in economics, will attend the University of Oxford, England.



Joan B. Steindorf, 23, of San Mateo, Calif., will enroll in education courses while at the Free University of Berlin.



Grace Sum, 23, Hong Kong, will enter the field of social science while studying at Fordham University in New York City.



J. Edward Taylor, Jr., 22, of Sharon Springs, Kans., will take courses in education at Oxford University in England.



José Ary Renck Teixeira, 27, of Pelotas, Brazil, plans to take rural engineering at the Texas A. & M. in College Station.



Alfred P. Tischendorf, 25, Kent, Ohio, plans to attend the University of Birmingham, England, to major in history.



Murray M. Tomlin, 28, Halifax, N. S., Canada, will take courses in history, at Harvard University in Massachusetts.



Emily A. Trapnell, 24, of Milledgeville, Ga., intends to study social science while at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.



Jerry Ann Tribble, 21, Garnett, Kans., will enter the University of Manchester in England to study the social sciences.



Hiroshi Tsukino, 24, Kobe, Japan, plans to study political science at the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy in Medford, Mass.



Masduki Umar, 28, of Bandung, Indonesia, will go to Technical University at Delft, Holland, to study engineering.



Janice Vaughan, 23, Lacomia, N. H., plans to pursue courses in history while studying at the University of San Marcos, Peru.



John W. Ward, Jr., 26, Holcomb, Kans., will study social science at "U" of Edinburgh. (Sponsor: Garden City, Kansas.)



Charles R. Whiting, 28, Spencer, W. Va., will take courses in education while attending Glasgow University in Scotland.



Burleigh T. Wilkins, 21, Bridgetown, Va., will enter Cambridge University to major in history. (Sponsor: Cape Charles, Va.)



Lloyd G. Williams, 29, of Wagga Wagga, Australia, will major in agriculture at Oregon State College in Corvallis.



Roger Willis, 22, who is from Surbiton, England, plans to pursue courses in agricultural economics at Iowa State College, Ames.

# BARBECUE BOSS

*He finds feeding crowds 'more fun than golf'!*



**H**ENRY CLAY POTTS—the "Henry" has been long forgotten—is one of the most famous cooks in America's Southwest and he never uses a pot.

This Stillwater, Oklahoma, Rotarian is an institution, the kind that is called upon whenever there's a large crowd to be fed. Last year he was in charge of 124 "feeds" for 38,669 persons, and he did it all for free because "it's more fun than playing golf."

He does it with meat from a hole in the ground—the barbecue. It doesn't have to be seasoned with pepper until it burns its way down; neither does it have to be half raw. It should be, as his is, juicy, tender, rich with meat flavor—"with just a little of the taste of the wood, a sauce with enough 'heat' from spices to give it tang," as he puts it.

This begins, as does all good cookery, with good meat. The rest of it is simply an application of the old fireless-cooker principle worked with hot wood coals (not ashes), steam, and plenty of time plus production-line serving.

The meat is first cut into chunks of six to ten pounds, figuring one-half a pound to a person. For any "feed" under 20 persons, then, the meat should be in one piece.

Next the meat is placed in the pit. This is a crucial tool: it must have a bed of coals from hardwood—Rotarian Potts uses "blackjack wood," a species of hard oak—and it must be of the right dimensions for its job.

Smallest practical pit is at least

two feet by two feet and at least 3½ feet deep. For large crowds, Rotarian Potts uses a trench three feet wide, 3½ feet deep, and long enough to care for the total cooking, which involves ten feet of length for each 400 pounds of boned meat. It must be air tight, too, and carry about 18 inches of live coals on the bottom. The meat is wet-wrapped in cheesecloth and burlap, and soaked. Then it is placed on the coals, and the cover sealed on.

While you're waiting eight hours, you can prepare your barbecue sauce. Also, your serving Worcestershire sauce, prepared mustard, and hot commercial barbecue sauce. Also, your serving platoons and routines should be well organized.

Serving platoons are important to the success of the feast. Few people want to get food at the hands of someone they dislike, so choose the most popular persons for the work. And organize them so that no one has to wait longer than half an hour to be served. By proper organization of one person to one job, Rotarian Potts can serve 1,000 persons in one line in 30 minutes.

So that's how it's done. Rotarian Potts started in it because he had to learn to feed large numbers of people quickly in order to do his main job of attracting crowds to learn about agriculture at Oklahoma A. and M. He has been a Stillwater Rotarian since 1937.

Actually, he is an agronomy graduate from A. and M. A Texan by birth, he was a freshman at A. and M. when World War I broke out. He joined the Army, was gassed and sent home. He came back to college to finish, was married, and then taught a year. Soon he was put in charge of demonstration farms, and then got into short-course work at the college.

That was what started him barbecuing. The college held a "feeder's day" in 1926 to show farmers

about meat animals. The problem was feeding the people, since Stillwater's restaurants were not geared to that kind of a crowd.

So Clay Potts and Fred Beard, then in charge of meats work at the college, spent two days making sandwiches to feed 285 persons—and it took longer to distribute those sandwiches than it did to feed 4,000 persons at the same event in 1948.

Clay decided, in effect, that that was for the birds, so he went into barbecuing. He learned "by asking questions from anyone who might know."

World War II came along and Rotarian Potts' reputation had grown so much that he was put in charge of feeding students. He began to learn the restaurant business, dietetics, cost accounting, and the like. Now he has 158 people on his pay roll at \$360,000 annually running a million-dollar



*One man to one job—secret of Clay Potts' success in fast barbecue feeding.*

business. And, of course, there always are those barbecues everywhere in the State that need the touch of the master's hand. So he goes.


When life gets too complicated, he'll go off on a fishing trip or spend some time with his four children from high school up.

Oddly enough, Rotarian Potts thinks the best way to prepare food while on a fishing trip is to barbecue it. All the work can be done the night before. Then, when you come in tired and hungry, there it is all ready, just like home!

—J. GILBERT HULL



# POLIO: The LAST



**M**ILLIONS of us have thrilled to the good news about polio; the story of gamma globulin. Week after week, we've read of how one American city after another has used it to try to halt the spread of a rampant paralysis epidemic.

Yet most of us also know that the over-all polio picture is still far from rosy. We know that GG has had to be stringently rationed, that it can never be available in quantities sufficient to protect every potential victim all through the polio season, that its protection is sometimes partial and never absolutely certain.

We know, too, that week after week, the grim tallies of the National Office of Vital Statistics have shown more new paralysis cases than ever before. As I write, the toll of 1953 victims is running almost as high as last year, the year in which the ugly crippler scored its all-time highest record.

We may be excused, then, if we wonder: "Are we *really* winning the war against poliomyelitis? Or is gamma globulin to prove just another false hope, the pitifully inadequate outcome of all the millions of dollars devoted to polio research?"

The simple—and utterly heart-warming—answer to such questions is that, despite the statistics, *we're on the high road toward complete and total victory.* And

we did it ourselves. Service-dedicated individuals who work for the good of their fellowmen have made possible this changed outlook on polio. They should inspire all of us to renew our individual support of organized efforts toward the elimination of cruel diseases and tragic conditions of mankind.

However, the war is far from over. Polio will still extort a further tribute—thousands of deaths and tens of thousands of lifelong victims—all over the world.

Yet, within the last two years, the very character of our battle against the disease has undergone a basic change. For the first time, doctors don't have to wait until polio strikes and then fight a rear-guard action in the all-too-often vain hope of minimizing the effects. Instead, they've gone over to the offensive. With gamma globulin, paralytic polio may have been prevented from getting its start in hundreds—possibly in thousands—of cases.

And just over the horizon—not a generation nor even a decade from now, but within the coming two or three years—lies the next thing to certainty that a new and more powerful weapon, a vaccine, will bring to all children positive immunity from crippling infection and, to all parents, freedom from haunting fear.

Most important of all, the era

**All through the heartening reports on "GG" and its inoculation into tens of thousands of young backsides in recent months . . . and all through the guarded reports on great vaccines to come . . . there threads a thrilling story of communities and organizations coöperating with a "maturity" that augurs only good for tomorrow.**

Photo: Courtesy American Red Cross



# ROUND?

By Albert Q. Maisel

of polio panics has just about ended. The shocking scenes of former years, when neighbors raced each other in a wild scramble to get out of a stricken town, when roadblocks were erected to isolate whole sections in the throes of an epidemic, when hospitals by the thousands barred polio suspects even from their isolation wards—all these have virtually vanished.

In their place we have devel-

oped an amazing individual and social maturity, the kind of deep understanding that has led tens of thousands of parents to bring their children in for experimental injections, even though they knew that the chances were 50-50 that all they'd get would be inert shots, leaving them as exposed as ever

and serving only to aid researchers in discovering whether gamma globulin would work at all.

What has wrought so vast a change in our armament, our hopes, our behavior?

Part of the answer is to be found in the voluntary organization formed by millions of people some 16 years ago: the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Born of the wish to conquer polio, the National Foundation first sought public support for research when the very nature of the disease was still wrapped in the deepest of mysteries. Scientists knew it was caused by a virus, but no one could say for

*Dr. Jonas E. Salk in his laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh. Will his vaccine, or some other, soon safeguard children from crippling poliomyelitis?*





certain whether by a single type or several. And no one knew—though many thought they knew—how polio was spread, nor why it struck some and seemed to grant others, equally exposed, complete immunity. Even the job of discovering these basic facts could barely get under way for lack of trained workers.

Soon, however, scientists and lay people began to demonstrate the strength of their partnership. Medical men contributed their time, skills, and thoughtful judgments; the laymen their time, enthusiasm, and tireless efforts to raise funds. While devoting most of its funds to the care of polio patients and the training of front-line fighters—doctors, nurses, therapists, volunteer aides—the Foundation nevertheless never slighted its fundamental obligation. Year by year, more young physicians, biologists, virologists, chemists, were given training grants and enlisted in the battle, and more researchers were provided with equipment, experimental animals, supplies, helpers, even complete new laboratories.

The payoff? At first just a tiny

#### AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

trickle of seemingly unrelated facts. Then a few more and, the next year, still another few—until, at last, the facts began to add up into the beginnings of a picture. It was a sort of half-completed jigsaw puzzle in which vast jagged holes remained to be filled.

But at least the gaps could be seen.

In 1949 the first large gap was filled when Dr. John F. Enders, of Harvard, managed to grow polio virus in test tubes on bits of nonnervous tissue. To most people the announcement of this discovery might have elicited no more than a querulous, "So what?" But to polio researchers everywhere it represented a major break through the mists of ignorance. To their educated ears, Enders' short report spelled "the end of the monkey era." Now at last, without using expensive laboratory animals, they could get enough of the virus together really to study it. Now at last they knew that if they ever developed a vaccine, they could make it in the vast quantities that would be required.

But there were other, bigger holes to be filled in. How about the virus?, the scientists asked. Was it singular or plural, one strain or many? Until they got the answer, they knew they were up against a terrifying roadblock.

Once again, the dimes which millions had dropped into milk bottles and envelopes all over the U.S.A. came into play. The National Foundation decided to embark upon the largest single medical-research project ever attempted. It granted \$1,170,000 to teams of researchers in four leading universities: Southern California, Utah, Kansas, and Pittsburgh. Samples of virus from hundreds of patients all over the world were parcelled out to the



From Elmira, N. Y. (above left), to Montgomery, Ala. (above right), tens of thousands of parents brought their children to inocula-



That polio spreads by contact seems a fair conclusion to draw from this map of Houston, Tex., maintained by Dr. C. Klimt during the



tion stations in schoolhouses, churches, and city halls to receive gamma-globulin shots against last Summer's onslaughts of polio.



gamma-globulin "control" run there in 1952. Each dot represents a polio case. Note how the dots cluster, or run straight down a street.

research teams for "fingerprinting." The work required more than 30,000 monkeys despite Dr. Enders' achievement because of time pressures. It necessitated the monotonous repetition of technical procedures on sample after sample for three solid years.

But by 1951 the answer was complete. We knew that there were three major types of virus causing the disease in humans. We knew that infection with any one produced antibodies that were ineffective against the other two. We knew, at last, why some people could go through two or three or five epidemics unscathed only to succumb when a different virus came along. Most important of all, polio fighters had learned that any antipolio injection must contain all three types of antibodies, to all three polio strains, to be really effective.

Early in 1952 a third major hole was filled in the growing picture. In two crucial experiments, at Johns Hopkins and Yale Universities, it was established that polio virus could be present in the blood *before* it entered the brain and the central nervous system where its real damage was wrought. Now scientists could be sure that polio *could* be attacked in the human body, just like any other virus disease. If they could develop a safe vaccine, one that would make the body produce ample antibodies against all three polio strains, they could kill off the virus while it was still in the blood.

Viewed in retrospect, these discoveries may seem all too obvious. Yet the cost of establishing these key facts has been tremendous: 15 years of labor by thousands of patient scientists, the endless tracking down of false leads, the endless destruction of false hopes and 18 million dollars.

But the payoff, too, will be vast, though no one will ever be able to measure it in terms of dollars. Instead, you'll have to figure it in lives saved, in careers and marriages made possible, in crutches and braces that will never have to be used, in the great imponderables of human welfare and happiness.

These dividends are already coming to us, through the stop-gap miracle of gamma globulin.

There's nothing specially new about GG. First separated from blood in 1944 by Harvard's Dr. Edward J. Cohn, it became an effective weapon against measles. Later it saved thousands of lives in cases of the widespread infection, epidemic hepatitis. In 1950 young Dr. David Bodian, of Johns Hopkins, tried it on a test batch of polio-laboratory monkeys. He waited for 24 hours, then removed one chattering little animal from its cage and injected what should have been a lethal dose of polio virus. He repeated the same procedure with other monkeys, a few more each day, for over three weeks. Morning after morning he went up to the animal rooms, expecting to find the little creatures writhing [Continued on page 56]



# Key to Knowledge Turns South

*The system of a library genius goes to work in Ibero-America.*

By **ARTHUR E. GROPP**

*Librarian, Pan American Union*

**S**UPPOSE you had to classify a Spanish-language library so that each book could be found immediately and in the same shelf location in Santiago, Chile; Havana, Cuba; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Lima, Peru. And suppose some of the libraries had 500,000 volumes, others only 10,000.

In other words, how would you arrange your shelves containing the sources of human knowledge so that the student could find, for example, the latest in nucleonics or what some reclusive archaeologist wrote about the pottery shards of Nineveh and Tyre?

Something of a problem, isn't it? Yet you shortly will have a tool, the product of one of America's most fertile minds, that of Melvil Dewey, with which to work. His great "Decimal Classification and Relative Index" is being translated into Spanish at the Pan American Union for use in Latin America. It already is being used in more than 90 percent of all U. S. libraries and in some 35 other countries.

This work, which puts human knowledge within quick and easy reach of researchers, came in 1873 from a man of literally unbounded energy and vast and gusty enthusiasms—a genius typical of 19th Century America's seizing of opportunity.

He felt fountain pens were good, so he carried five, each with different ink, while on his desk was a battery of others, each for a special purpose—or so he persuaded himself.

He felt acetylene was the safest, most healthy, most efficient light known to man—but he could turn around and say the same things about competing electricity. He loved horses, but adopted the bicycle with such avidity that he

offered to supply his staff with them.

This mind also thought out, adopted, and proselytized one of the most significant contributions to human advancement in history, the decimal system for the classification of books so that they can be located quickly and efficiently, and at the same relative location in any library. It is nothing less than a classification of human knowledge which not only takes care of the past, but which is flexible enough to incorporate the future as it is written.

In fact, its three or more numbers stamped on book backs are such a common sight in libraries, filing systems, and the like that it is hard to realize that this was not always so. Books, prior to Dewey's pioneering work at Amherst College, were a hodgepodge of classification. Some institutions even arranged their shelves by the physical size—quarto, folios, and so on—of the books. The library thus may have presented a pleasing regular appearance, but it required a good deal of valuable research time just to locate data.

A volume on horses, for example, in one library might be under the author's name alphabetically, under "horses" in a second, and under "zoology" in a third, while the fourth would have it with all other books of the same dimensions. Its classification and location would depend upon the system, or lack thereof, of the individual librarian. Even such simple things as card catalogs either were nonexistent or varied so widely as to require lengthy study in each library. Card sizes weren't even standard.

It isn't any wonder that college presidents prior to Dewey were able to say, "No one uses the library." How could they?

But then along came a stripping, a youth, an undergraduate at Amherst to change that picture. A man who was shocked by wasted time and who consequently ordered his own time to minimize such loss. Dewey was appalled by unordered confusion. He was also to become the kind of man who could write to his superior, one of the regents of high-

## How to Find a Book

THE books in this library are arranged on the shelves in numerical order according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System, which separates all books into ten classes with numbers as follows:

**000-099 GENERAL WORKS:** books that deal with no particular subject such as encyclopedias, periodicals, newspapers, etc.

**100-199 PHILOSOPHY:** psychology, ethics, etc.  
Example: 150 is the number for psychology.

**200-299 RELIGION:** Christian and non-Christian beliefs. Example: 220 is the number for the Bible.

**300-399 SOCIOLOGY:** government, economics, law, education, etc. Example: 331 is the number for labor and capital.

**400-499 LANGUAGE:** readers, grammars, dictionaries, etc., in all languages. 423 is the number for dictionaries of the English language.

**500-599 SCIENCE:** mathematics, astronomy, geology, botany, zoology, etc. Example: 598.2 is the number for bird books. 520 is the number for astronomy, is arranged on the shelves after 511, the number for arithmetics, and before 580, the number for botanics.

*Five of the ten classes which the Dewey Decimal System sets up for books.*



er education for New York State:

"When you come in my office, we waste two hours in talk over matters that could be disposed of in two minutes if you would only form the habit of writing down what you want me to consider and sending it to me by mail."

The lad who was to become that man brooded for some months about the problem of the Amherst library. He wrote:

"In visiting over 50 libraries, I was astounded to find the lack of efficiency and waste of time and money in constantly cataloguing and reclassifying. For months I dreamed night and day that there must be somewhere a satisfactory solution. In the future were thousands of libraries, most of them in charge of those with little skill or training. The first essential of the solution must be the greatest possible simplicity. The proverb said 'as simple as a, b, c,' but still simpler than that was 1, 2, 3.

"After months of study, one Sunday during a long sermon by Pres. Stearn [of Amherst], while I looked steadfastly at him without hearing a word, my mind absorbed in the vital problem, the solution flashed over me so that I jumped in my seat and came very near to shouting, 'Eureka!' It was to get absolute simplicity by using the simplest known symbols, the Arabic numerals as deci-

mals, with the ordinary significance of nought, to number a classification of all human knowledge in print."

A simple little task, this classification of "all human knowledge in print," yet an essential one. It involved setting up ten general classes, 000 through 900, under history, science, literature, and similar headings. Each heading was further divided in 10—010, 110, 210, 310, and so on. Then it went into 011, 012, 013 before the decimal; the subdivisions after the decimal are as limitless as the number system itself.

The results are obvious. Here is what Ernest Cushing Richardson, of Princeton, said about it: The system "has already contributed hundreds of centuries of working time to research, higher learning, and common knowledge, and so long as it does last will continue to contribute centuries annually to the prime factors of human enjoyment and progress."

Something of an achievement for an undergraduate, and something that can be said about only a very few people in the whole of human history. Yet before this man, Dewey, was 25 he had developed this system; had established the *Library Journal*, magazine of libraries; and had been the key figure in founding three national organizations: the American Li-

brary Association, the Spelling Reform Association, and the Metric Bureau.

Before he was 40 he had established the Library Bureau, which brought into general use such time-savers as the card index (with standard 7½-by-12½-centimeter cards), vertical file, and loose-leaf binder; he had created at Columbia University the first library school, eventually losing his job in a battle in which he favored co-education; had been secretary of the regents of the University of the State of New York in charge of higher education of the State; and had put through the Legislature a revision and consolidation of the education laws of the State.

Simultaneously he was director of the State library, the State library school, and the new home (adult) education department.

In the next ten years, or by his



Decimals make it easy to find a book in any library, as the student at the left is doing. . . . (Above) The Bogotá, Colombia, library, one of many in Ibero-America, which will benefit its users (top) by switching to the Dewey plan.

50th birthday (he lived to be 80), he had received from the Paris Exposition three out of only nine Grand Prix awarded the United States: one for his library exhibit, one for his education exhibit, and one to himself personally. He had also created and guided through its early years the world-famous Lake Placid Club in New York State, an international resort and educational institution.

It goes without saying that such a man necessarily must save time passionately; and at least one of the things that drove him into organizing libraries was the loss of time entailed by inefficient classification. Timesaving, as Fremont Rider puts it in a neat little biography, "was a passion that had, for him [Dewey], far more than an economic basis: wasted time was actually a moral issue. Time wasn't merely money; it was to him a portion of an all-too-short life in which so much more for the betterment of mankind had to be accomplished than one could possibly achieve at best.

"He developed in Mrs. Dewey this same hounding idea, and early in their married life they drafted a whole series of written agreements with each other, providing, jointly and severally, for the employment of their respective allotments of time to the best advantage."

Timesaving also was at least one of the roots of his other "passions": simplified spelling and the metric system. Anyone (especially school children) who has anything to do with the illogical mess of English spelling can appreciate the need for some comprehensive reforms if it is to make sense.

There is an old story that in English it is possible to spell "fish" G-H-O-T-I. The GH is as in "laugh," O as in "women," TI as in "ration." On the basis of sound, "ghoti" spelis "fish."

Such illustrations are limitless. They led Dewey to a thorough—which he spelled "thoro"—examination of the language and to an evolution of a simplified spelling. Here, for example, is the way he wrote to one of his closest associates, W. S. Biscoe:

"Tho yu hav and deserv your reputation as the most modest and least self-seeking of American li-

brarians, yu have shared a larj part in the modern librari movement that has spred to mani other nations from the centers wher we hav workt together & sowd seed that has alredi brot forth abundant fruit."

It looks odd, but that is because you are used to the conventional forms of the words. It is almost completely phonic, so that the language could be written as it is spoken. Some of Dewey's work stuck, of course, but there is a saying that educational reforms take 20 years to put into practice; in the case of spelling reforms, hal-

*Melvil Dewey, gadfly and genius who led simplified spelling and metric system of measurement, and originated the decimal system for use in libraries.*



lowed by custom and history, the period is quite likely to be much longer.

A similar lack of sanity in the English inch-foot-yard system of measurement led Dewey to espouse the cause of the much simpler and more logical metric system. This, a product of the French revolution, is based upon units of tens, as is the U.S.A. currency; it is consequently much easier to handle.

Dewey organized the American Metric Bureau, incidentally simplifying its spelling by dropping terminal "m-e-s" from "Programme" among other words, and then went to work as a gadfly, prodding and pushing. The upshot of the movement is that England and the United States are the only countries in the world today clinging to the "most unsyntifik, illojical, inconsistent, wasteful & altogether absurd" system of measurement in existence. Even in those two countries, scientific papers and laboratories, by and large, use the metric system.

A man with such a sense of time, one who would develop strong interests in shorthand and abbreviations as timesavers, also would be thrifty. Dewey, springing from a relatively poor family connected with Admiral George Dewey of the Spanish-American

War, practiced the severest kind of economy. When he entered Amherst, he resolved to earn all his college expenses, and he kept careful accounts. Such items as "tape for clothes, 5 cents, balance on hand 10 cents" recur constantly in his records.

He also records that as a youth, "I walked over to Northampton from 8 to 10 in the morning, taking it easily and saving 75 cents — and getting some good exercise." Such habits stuck with him; he used to save every scrap of writing paper, even opening up envelopes to use their insides. Simultaneously he could plunge into commitments involving hundreds of thousands of dollars "on the most tenuous of shoestrings."

Such a man, driving, getting things done, necessarily inspires not only intense loyalties but equally intense enmities. Dewey's son, Dr. Godfrey Dewey, a scholar in his own right, put it this way in the *Library Journal*:

"My father had a rare gift of inspiring intense and lasting loyalties on the part of his associates and co-workers and even among more casual contacts.

"Yet, thruout most of his life, he was rarely without a harassing number of enemies. Some few of these represented hostility to the scrupulous integrity which he maintained in his official positions. More, probably, resulted from occasional failures in tact or patience. Still more, however, undoubtedly derived from the driving energy which was his most distinctive characteristic and which was constantly insisting on putting thru desirable or desired measures forthwith, regardless of the resistance which might be engendered. . . .

"One trait which mitigated somewhat the consequences of these adverse reactions was his long-standing preference for working in the background as secretary of a movement or a committee, or in no official position rather than as president or chairman. Always he was glad to have the credit for any achievement go to anyone who might be motivated to work more efficiently for it; for his own motivation, it was sufficient to see that the desired result was achieved."

# PEEPS

## at Things to Come

BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Nylon Bearings.** Many bearing problems may now be solved with nylon plastic, for nylon bearings require no lubrication and minimize abrasion. They are silent in operation, require less lubrication, have high corrosion resistance, last longer, and are easy to maintain.

■ **Gearless Power Saw.** A new gearless power saw attached to an electric drill converts the rotary motion to a fast reciprocating motion. It fits both  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drills and cuts with a  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch stroke. Special blades are available for every cutting need.

■ **Thermometer Clamp.** A new thermometer clamp which fits over the edge of any beaker or similar dish holds the thermometer against the side of the vessel in an easy-to-read upright position. It is excellent, for example, in the making of candy. The thermometer can be slipped up and down through the clamp.

■ **Temperature Alarm.** Newly introduced is a temperature alarm consisting of an automatic system which instantly sounds a warning buzzer when unsafe temperatures are reached. The unit plugs into any 115-volt 60-cycle outlet, and is installed with but one screw. It consists of a thermostat enclosed in a frost-free tube which is placed in a cabinet or near material to be protected. The switch turns off the buzzer when repairs are being made. It provides 24-hour maintenance of safe temperature range in refrigerators, freezers, etc., and any application where heat gain or loss is critical.

■ **Translucent Building Sheet.** A new line of corrugated and flat structural sheets made of glass fibers bonded in translucent plastic is available in panels up to 12 feet in length and from 26 to 40 inches in width. The sheet transmits light without glare, is shatterproof, has enormous structural strength, and can be worked with ordinary tools.

■ **Electrons at Work.** Tiny electrons, already one of man's most versatile servants, can now be used to toughen flexible plastic containers to withstand sterilization. A few seconds' bombardment makes polyethylene bottles more useful for packaging and storing pharmaceuticals and biological fluids. The electron beams can also turn certain liquid substances into solids and these can be achieved at temperatures as low as 100 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. They have also been successfully used in depolymerizing natural products such as cellulose and wood. The electrons disrupt the lignin-cellulose complex of

wood by depolymerization to allow the bacteria in a cow's stomach to digest cellulose, thus furnishing the cow with adequate nourishment. The beams can also effectively sterilize bread and vegetables and many other foods so they remain fresh and appetizing over long periods of time. They are used to sterilize certain biological fluids. Not more than 15 seconds are needed to sterilize or toughen suitable materials.

■ **Plastic Adhesive.** A plastic welding agent especially formulated for plastics comes in a handy one-ounce bottle with a nylon brush applicator. This material is unique in its field as it is said to be the only plastic mending substance which instantly and permanently welds ordinary plastics. It is applied sparingly to the two surfaces to be joined. They are then pressed together for ten seconds and the job is done.

■ **Car Light.** A new car light consists of a sealed lamp and reflector housed in the receiver end of a telephone handset. Drawing less than half an ampere from the battery, it is simple to install and requires no special tools. It throws a powerful beam and serves as an aid in changing a tire at night. Its long cord more than reaches the length of the car.

■ **Mat Switch.** Simply walking or riding over a new switch mat closes a circuit when a pressure of five pounds or more is imposed. The mat can be used di-



*An operator doesn't even have to bend in order to notch, fell, trim, or cut up timber when he's at the driving end of this chain saw. It can be clamped into any position, and the blade can be moved to any angle that is desired.*

rectly in series with appliances drawing up to 100 watts or can be connected through a relay control for uses up to 1,000 watts. It is available in almost any size or shape, and is less than a quarter of an inch thick. The uses include application at machines, actuation of interplant traffic controls, opening and closing of doors, and with burglar alarms.

■ **Sealing Compound.** A new sealing compound for boats, windows, concrete cracks, or anything of this kind contains no asphalt or tar, is said to be a permanently pliable product which sticks to anything without any cracking, chipping, or drying out.

■ **Fire Cart.** Three types of fire extinguishers have been mounted on a cart for quick mobility. Two models are offered, one carrying carbon tetrachloride for electrical fires, carbon dioxide for inflammable liquids, and a dry powder extinguisher. The other model substitutes a pressurized water extinguisher for the carbon dioxide.

■ **Bug Remover.** A cleaning powder for removing "bug splatter" from auto finishes, chromium, and windshields acts quickly without harming the car finish. It is completely rinsable in water and designed for use with a car wash. The shaker top makes it easy to use.

■ **Water-Damage Stopper.** Much water damage is caused by sprinkler systems that do not shut off after the fire is out. Sometimes in the absence of fire a mechanical failure will cause the sprinkler head to operate with great unnecessary water damage. A sprinkler stopper is now available which can be easily inserted into the ring of a sprinkler head, causing the sprinkler to quit operating. Of course, it leaves the rest of the sprinkler system in operating condition.

■ **Conductive Wax.** When this new floor wax is applied, it is conductive and consequently no static can be built on it. It is a floor finish that will not spark and there is no danger of explosions. It produces a bright drying, nonslippery, electrically conductive surface, proof against sparking. One application, properly maintained, will last for several months under normal traffic conditions. It does not darken or stain the floor surface.

■ **Electric Drum Warmer.** A portable automatic drum warmer consists of a hinged electric oven which fits closely around standard drums to heat any viscous materials, thus permitting easier removal and use of the substances. The controlled temperature of the heat eliminates burning or discoloration of the material due to overheating, while two-inch fiberglass insulating material protects personnel from heat and assures economical operation.

\* \* \*

*Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.*





*A handshake across the boundary by Mayors Spencer (left) and Durham signalizes the end of a half-century feud between two neighboring New Jersey towns.*

# TWO TOWNS

## Bury the Hatchet

*Here's the story of how service clubs helped apply principles of coöperation to end an old feud.*

By THOMAS HARDIE

**H**ALLOWEEN witches, junior grade, who joined a window-painting contest in broad daylight instead of riding mischief brooms at night, got together with a get-out-the-vote campaign to help two feuding New Jersey towns bury their hatchets. In it all, Rotary played a part.

The towns are Netcong and Stanhope. Not only were they separated by the county line and the dried-up ditch of the old Morris County canal, but also by a half-century-old spat. The one community, cheek by jowl to the other, looked to the future, the other to the past, and suspicion and dislike worsened relationships.

Stanhope, a quiet little borough in dairy-rich Sussex County, sprang from a land grant to a British nobleman, Lord Stanhope, in the early 1700s. Morris County's Netcong, originally called "South Stanhope," mushroomed with the influx of Italian laborers near the turn of the century, and was incorporated as a borough in 1894.

While Netcong forged ahead, Stanhope tended to mark time, preferring to look back at the golden era of the canal. Today Netcong has the only railroad station, the only bank, the only movie house, and a large Italian-speaking "Little Italy." Stanhope has its traditions, old families, and the "Heights" overlooking Lake Musconetcong. The

two communities looked away from instead of toward each other.

But Netcong and Stanhope finally faced each other to shake hands on teamwork well done. In the Fall of 1952, Mayor Sanford Spencer, of Stanhope, a Democrat, and Mayor Marvin C. Durham, of Netcong, a Republican, met at the county line and discussed the results of the national election. Discreetly avoiding any reference to the Republican landslide in both communities, they agreed that former reports of any "war" between their constituents had been "greatly exaggerated." Joint efforts had all but wiped them out.

Typical was a highly successful non-partisan campaign to "get out the vote" in the two boroughs. Voting officials called it the biggest turnout in history. Miss Anna Case, 98, of Stanhope, the area's oldest resident, came to the polls in a wheelchair to cast her final vote—she died a few months later. Two couples—one in Netcong and another in Stanhope—came to the polls at 7 A.M.—the first to vote—and left immediately for Florida in their trailers.

The campaign, originally sponsored by the Netcong-Stanhope Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, was boosted by every single official and civic group in the two communities. At a joint luncheon meeting of the two service clubs, Thomas

Koclas, then Rotary President and host, declared, "In 1948 only 42 percent of the eligible voters in New Jersey voted. It's a shameful condition, with democracy and the importance of voting taken for granted. We all have a 'Let George do it' attitude. But 'George' is actually you, and you."

Rotarian Koclas, chairman of the Morris County Board of Registration, teamed up with Harley Thompson, then Kiwanis President, to line up the two borough councils, the boards of trade, the American Legion and the Veterans



*Magistrate of one of the once-feuding communities is Louis ("Luke") Huyler, a Netcong-Stanhope Rotarian. He reports a get-out-the-vote campaign increased the registrant list by 221.*





*Business streets of Netcong and Stanhope, N. J., are lined with Halloween witches-turned-artists as the merchants encourage youths to decorate rather than to destroy.*

of Foreign Wars, and the schools of both communities. Seniors at the Netcong High School rang every doorbell and a baby-sitting corps was organized.

The high school's Hi-Y girls made a stuffed effigy of "George," the so-called "Man Who Forgot to Register and Vote." After a "skimelton," or winding, honking motorcade, through the streets of both communities, "George" was consumed in a giant bonfire behind the high school.

"Pep" Thorp, a nationally recognized stamp expert, was appointed chairman of the campaign.

Magistrate Louis ("Luke") Huyler, of Netcong, an active Rotarian since the Club was organized in 1947, said that 221 new registrations came in before the September 25 deadline in Netcong (pop. 2,400). In previous national election years there were no more than 20 or 30.

Clerk Charles Timbrell, of Stanhope, another Rotarian, reported 91 new registrations in his borough (pop. 1,351), with only about 100 eligible voters unregistered—the smallest percentage in his county.

Taking their cue, school officials of both Netcong and Stanhope organized a joint Halloween program which helped unify the two communities even more, and, as one teacher put it, "buried the hatchet even deeper." It was a Halloween window-painting contest for children from the sixth through the 12th

grades in both public and parochial schools. Each of 98 merchants gave \$1 toward prizes, and allowed their store windows to be emblazoned with original Halloween designs. Civic groups helped out to bring the total in prizes to almost \$200.

Although the contest's purpose originally was to reduce vandalism and chalking on store fronts, and to keep the youngsters out of mischief and "raiding" parties, it turned into a major sidewalk art exhibit. Shortly before Halloween, as school was let out for two days, every single store front burst forth in a rich, sparkling display of "modern" art. The only off-note came when one youngster in pigtails was overheard to tell a companion, "Don't work so fast—we might have to go back to school."

"Luke" Huyler is one of the old-timers who like to sit around Netcong's "Boro Hall" and recall the days when the two towns were at each other's throat. Rotarian Huyler says his mother always sent him, the "baby of the family," across the county line to the store in Stanhope, for she wouldn't dare send his older brother, Jake, who was a ripe target for the attacks of the "Stanhope gang."

But those days have gone forever. The two communities have not only signed a treaty, but they have just about federated into one town, despite the county line.



*It's a serious business, this matter of decorating store windows, and these three girls (above and below) aim to get part of the \$200 in cash prizes businessmen and civic groups provide.*



# In the PATTERN of PEACE

**N**O ONE who wears the cogged wheel in his lapel will think of world fellowship as a new goal for Rotarians. Rotary has been uniting men of diverse nationalities too long for that. But a "World Fellowship Week" in Rotary is new, and this month will see it observed in many parts of the world in keeping with President Joaquin Serratosa Cilibi's proclamation on the following page.

As plans get under way for this observance, a preview of what is to come might be glimpsed from a brief summary of how some Clubs marked the comparable week last year. Overseas correspondence was heavy, as thousands of Rotary Clubs wrote to Clubs in other countries. From the Rotary Club of Durban, South Africa, for example, went letters of friendship to Clubs in Japan, Portugal, England, the United States, and other nations. To Palestine, Texas, came a letter from Palembang, Indonesia, that began a series of exchanges between the Rotary Clubs of those communities.

At several score of Rotary meetings, Rotarians were made more "international-minded" by the presence of persons of other lands. At a meeting of the Rotary Club of Cristobal (Canal Zone)—Colon (Panama) were consular officials from the United States, China, England, France, and El Salvador.

Each addressed the Club in the language of his own country. A "many countries, one world" theme was created at a meeting of the Monticello, Arkansas, Club by seven student guests from near-by Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College. They represented six lands and took part in a panel discussion.

People of many nationalities also attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Patna, India, and in Los Altos, California, a student group from Stanford University gave a meeting of the local Rotary Club an international flavor. Represented were Denmark, India, Iran, Burma, Pakistan, and Italy.

Many Clubs held meetings whose speakers considered the United Nations organization itself. Such was the case in Escondido, California, where the Chairman of the Rotary Club's U. N. Committee presented a critical examination of the United Nations. In Nagpur, India, the Rotary Club also considered the work of the U. N. at a dinner.

Youth figured prominently in Club observances last year, too. For example, the Rotary Club of Ansonia, Connecticut, sponsored a high-school program that was attended by 1,500 students. The Rotary Club of Southold, New York, had a 16-year-old German exchange student as its guest speaker, while in Nagercoil, India, the Rotary Club conducted a competitive examination on the U. N. among students of 12 high schools.

Thus, in these and still other ways—in Australia the Rotary Club of North Sydney arranged a window display that featured the flags of U. N. member nations—did Rotary Clubs observe a U. N. anniversary last year. This year it's "World Fellowship Week"—a week that will interest Rotarians around the globe whether or not their countries are members of the U. N.—and early indications point to a wide observance of it.



*A prize winner in an essay contest on the U. N. sponsored by the Tuticorin, India, Rotary Club receives award from P. Muthukumarasami, 1952-53 President.*



*In Cochin, India, a four-tiered cake is cut by A. I. Simon, 1952-53 Club President, during a United Nations Day meeting attended by overseas guests.*

Photo: Underhill



*For a U. N. program featuring W. D. Forsyth (left), Australian representative to the U. N., the New York, N. Y., Club displays some 500 Club banners from many nations.*



Photo: Roberts

*At the Indonesian sector of the Hamilton, New Zealand, Rotary Club's International Exhibit, a young lady examines an intricately carved sculpture. The exhibit included ten sections devoted to the art and industrial products of different countries. U. N. posters were displayed at the site of the exhibit, and the proceeds were contributed to the United Nations Children's Fund appeal.*



*Being introduced in this photo is General K. M. Cariappa (left), Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who was the featured speaker at the U. N. program conducted by the Rotary Club of Kolhapur, India. Making the introduction is Madan B. Lohia, 1952-53 President of the Kolhapur Club. Present also were several other officers of the Indian Army.*

# World Fellowship Week . . .

## A Proclamation by the President of Rotary International

**To my fellow Rotarians around the world:**

The Object of Rotary clearly defines the goals of our International Service. It also provides the means "through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service"—united in thought and united in action.

During the past seven years, the anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter on October 24 has been the signal for a "Week" devoted to simultaneous thought and action by Rotary Clubs and Rotarians. Many significant and useful activities in International Service have resulted. Yet to assure the recognition and

observance by all Rotary Clubs in all countries, this occasion should have an even wider reference.

Accordingly, I proclaim the week of October 18-24, 1953, as World Fellowship Week in Rotary Service, and I urge all Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to observe this week with joint and cooperative efforts "to encourage and foster . . . the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace . . ." (The Object of Rotary).

And I further proclaim the day of October 24 as UNITED NATIONS DAY for Rotarians to take an active part in the observances of all communities where that day is recognized.

JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CEBALLOS  
President of Rotary International



# Speaking of BOOKS

**Fall books offer permanent reading pleasure  
through fidelity to human nature.**

**By JOHN T. FREDERICK**

**E**XCELLENCE in fiction is so rare, and the cheap, the faulty, and the false are so abundant and so blatant in claiming our attention, that it's at once a pleasure and a duty to share the happy experience of finding something really good. Three books of fiction, two collections of short stories and one novel, have afforded me this month the unmistakably durable pleasure that marks the best.

The first of the collections of short stories is by a British writer, Alexander Baron, and is called *The Human Kind*. A number of years ago, during the war, I read and reviewed a novel by the same writer, *From the City, From the Plough*. It seems to me now that it was the first novel of World War II which seemed to me worthy of the name of literature. It was an account of the formative period in the war experience of a widely varied group of British soldiers, showing the amazing difference in the way in which individuals responded to like conditions.

*The Human Kind* has somewhat similar content and effect. It is a collection of brief stories of British soldiers in World War II. Some are humorous, some tragic; all are marked by quietness and simplicity in the telling, by authority and integrity in the whole texture of the experience, and by extraordinary insight and sympathy. The book is rightly named. There are wayward people here, and vicious people, and stupid people. There are men perfectly attuned to their job of soldiering, like Sergeant Craig, and those who without physical injury are permanently marred by it, like Frank Chase. All are portrayed with comprehension and unsparing fidelity. Indeed, this book goes beyond being a most comprehensive and penetrating sampling of war experiences; it rises into the realm of significant revelation of human nature itself at something of its best and its worst.

Stories about cowboys and Indians—"westerns," in the common term—are rarely marked by literary distinction.

When they have it, they're likely to lose the verve and drive that mark the action-packed, simon-pure "western." The stories of Dorothy M. Johnson in *Indian Country*, however, hold appeal equally as narratives of exciting action and as fiction of literary excellence.

They're authentic, and convincingly so, first of all. Reading them one knows that this is the way things were, that these Indians and soldiers and frontiersmen were made of flesh and blood, not of pasteboard. In the second place, they treat of the major experiences of American frontier life in terms of the intimate emotions of ordinary men and women—especially women. Naturally enough, the best of these stories are those in which women are central figures; and rarely have the experiences of frontier women been presented with so much insight and so little sentimentalism.

Yet these are by no means women's stories in the sense that they're not for the active enjoyment of male readers. As Jack Schaefer—himself a writer of truly distinguished stories of the West—observes in a foreword to *Indian Country*, these stories "share a gallant kinship. . . . They affirm life. They assert that man, in defeat as in victory, can be equal to his fate." These stories are big in theme, wide in range, profound in sympathy. They have given me great delight. I will remember the "Dogie Kid," "The Man Called Horse," Mrs. Foster on her "Journey to the Fort." I am glad that these excellent stories have been published in an inexpensive edition, so that everyone who wants to can read them. Few recent books of fiction offer so much lasting pleasure.

The people of *311 Congress Court*, by Richard Sullivan, live in a world very far from that of vast plains and noble mountains which are the "Indian coun-

try" of Dorothy M. Johnson's book. Yet the members of the family group whose old home in a Midwestern industrial city of today gives this novel its name are also people who affirm life, who find richness and goodness in living and in sharing life with others.

They're a great tribe, these people of *311 Congress Court*. They're unpredictable, emotional, full of warmth and fun and vitality. It's hard to say which is the most memorably presented among them: perhaps the adolescent daughter, perhaps the generously excitable mother, perhaps Old Uncle, the nameless non-descript who attached himself to the family years ago and has been cared for with boundless kindness ever since. All of them belong in their rambling old house, in their bright, shrill young American city, in a world of humanity which, like the people of all really good novels, they serve to illuminate.

There are books of fiction we enjoy heartily as we read them, but forget next day. There are others we enjoy just as actively, and at the same time know that the pleasure will last, that the people we're coming to know and the experience we're sharing are being added permanently to the range of our own living and understanding, so that we're the richer for the reading. To this higher rank *311 Congress Court* belongs. The fifth fine novel by Richard Sullivan, it is the one best qualified for very wide enjoyment. It tells so lively a story, and presents such an engaging galaxy of very human and very likable people, that one's immediate delight in what these people say and do and in all that happens gives a wholly sufficient reward to the reader. It is only in looking back over the book that one realizes that it has wisdom and beauty as well as liveliness and fun—that it belongs, indeed, to fiction of a very high order of lasting value.

In fiction, it isn't true that a miss and a mile are identical. Books which have elements of distinction deserve to have that distinction recognized even when they are disappointing as a whole. This is the case in *The City*, by Julius Horwitz, a collection of sketches and short stories in which I feel a compassionate tenderness unspoiled by sentimentalism, and a fine veracity of well-selected detail. There is also an effect of strain and a degree of self-consciousness in some of the pieces that tend to rob the book of full achievement.

A broadly varied group of nonfiction rounds out our list of book selections



Sullivan



Dorothy Johnson

this month. *Encyclopedia of American History*, edited by Richard B. Morris, is the most valuable reference book that has come to my attention in many months. Its purpose is to provide complete and authoritative up-to-date information about American history, social and economic as well as political, from the earliest times to the present, in such form and order that the facts about any specific topic, big or little, can be found quickly.

This purpose seems to me to have been fulfilled admirably. The three major classifications of the material—"Basic Chronology," "Topical Chronology," and "Biographical"—plus a very thorough 40-page index, provide a systematic plan for the volume's use which I find works well. This book will meet an important need, not only in school and public libraries, but on many private bookshelves as well.

Did you ever read *The Sea and the Jungle*, by H. M. Tomlinson? That book was a landmark for me, many years ago—a revelation of what words could do in making places as utterly remote from me as the London docks and the jungles of the Amazon a part of my own experience. Since then I have read everything by H. M. Tomlinson that came to my hands. I'm glad I didn't miss his latest book: *A Mingled Yarn*. It's primarily and fittingly a book about himself: not formal autobiography, though there are plainly autobiographical chapters in it, but a book of thoughts, of things seen and heard and remembered, presented with a certain quiet gravity and with all the color and sureness and music of Tomlinson's writing at its best. Whether he is voicing his opinion of talking pictures, or recalling a place seen 50 years ago, or watching the felling of ancient trees, Tomlinson writes as a master—a gentle and unpretentious and unmistakably great

writer. *A Mingled Yarn* is a very fine book indeed.

In a newspaper interview last year, Mrs. Fred Vinson was asked how her husband, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, finds his relaxation. "He likes to sit in front of our television set and watch the ball games," she said, "and his great delight is in hollering at the umpire whenever he thinks a poor decision is made." If you like good writing about baseball, don't miss *The Umpire Story*, by James M. Kahn, in which the foregoing anecdote appears as part of the first chapter. It's strikingly true, as Mr. Kahn maintains, that the umpire has been as generally neglected by writers on baseball as he has been generally abused by the fans. It is amazing what a wealth of interesting, amusing, and often highly dramatic material Mr. Kahn has brought together in this book. It is sensibly arranged, reasonable in tone, rich in curious lore of the U. S. national game.

As my Rotarian friends in Alpena and Saginaw, Michigan, and other places well know, I have a hobby of talking about hobbies. I think it's a fine thing, especially for those like me who are venturing into the decade of the 60's and those who are coming close to it, to have some lively and sustained interest apart from business or profession: an interest followed primarily for its own sake, for the fun found in it, and only secondarily for any other motive.

Of many hobbies practiced by people I know, one of the most engaging is the study of names: place names, personal names, afford endless opportunities for research as well as a great deal of interest and amusement. The interest of many has been stimulated by such books as George Stewart's *Names on the Land*, and not a few of us have aspired to know the origin of the place names of our own immediate regions at least, or have wondered about personal names we have encountered or even those we bear ourselves.

Now comes a new magazine for name hobbyists: Volume One, Number One of *Names*, subtitled *Journal of the American Name Society*. This first issue contains especially good articles by Madison S. Beeler on "America—The Story of a Name," and by Marshall Smelser on "Poets and Place Names." If you're attracted by this highly specialized but fascinating field, you'll find this magazine of great interest.

• • •

*Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:*  
*The Human Kind*, Alexander Baron (Ives, Washburn, \$2.75).—*Indian Country*, Dorothy M. Johnson (Ballantine, 35 cents).—*311 Congress Court*, Richard Sullivan (Holt, \$3).—*The City*, Julius Horwitz (World, \$3).—*Encyclopedia of American History*, edited by Richard B. Morris (Harper, \$6).—*A Mingled Yarn*, H. M. Tomlinson (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50).—*The Umpire Story*, James M. Kahn, (Putnam, \$3.50).—*Names* (American Name Society, University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California).



"Yer out!" The forgotten man of baseball—the umpire—is a choice source of material for *The Umpire Story*.

## Human Nature Put to Work

What is that strange twist in our natures which makes us resist restrictions—and, when they are lifted, utterly indifferent to our new freedom? During a recent prolonged drought, Hobart, Oklahoma, water users whose addresses end in even numbers were allowed to use water for lawns, gardens, and car washing on even-numbered calendar days. Those with odd-numbered addresses could use water for such purposes on odd-numbered days. The plan worked well. Then when the drought ended, the Council repealed all water restrictions. Water consumption dropped sharply. Since the city's income is derived chiefly from the sale of water, the Council reinstalled the old odd or even water-use system, and water consumption increased to an all-time high!

—Rotarian Earl Hamon, Hobart, Okla.



A very dirty little boy was parading a very white, beautifully groomed poodle. The contrast struck the eye. Many people stopped to speak to the lad . . . he handed them a card reading: "Before and After Cleaning—Two-hour service—131 Broadway (on this block)."

Curiosity caught some customers.

—Linda Born, Freeport, N. Y.



Was it the acquisition instinct at work? What's your analysis? . . . The proprietor of a clothing store in Port Huron, Mich., was selling more boy's clothes than anyone else in town. "It's simple," he explained. "When a lad comes in for a suit, I ask him the usual questions about price and style, and if the wool itches. I let him try on a couple of jackets for size, just as any salesman does. But I always keep a good supply of dimes handy, too." After selecting the suit most becoming to the lad, the proprietor slips a dime into the right-hand coat pocket. "The first thing the average kid does when he puts on a new coat," he says, "is to dig into the pocket. Once his fist has closed over that dime, I defy anyone to get the suit away."

—Winifred Barton, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 © Nat'l. Bus. Bus.

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

# EVEN EX



Wausau, Wis., students, cheer leaders, photographers, greet the Laurel youths after a trip which included more than eight hours of sight-seeing in Chicago, as well as a stop at the University of Chicago stadium, atom-bomb birthplace a decade ago.

Both ski suits and smart dresses are the vogue in ski lodges (below) and at parties (right), but there are more serious occasions (below right), as when the visitors met with their hosts in front of Wausau's Rotary banner.



It's not all play, as this photo indicates. Each group is put in its proper grade and class in the high school.



WHEN you talk about "student exchanges," you usually mean the swapping of students from far-apart corners of the earth. The term doesn't have to mean that, however. It can have a purely domestic application—and that's precisely what quite a number of North American Rotary Clubs are giving it.

Two of them are Laurel, Mississippi, and Wausau, Wisconsin. They reason that if it's good for a student to go and visit the people of other countries, it's also good for him to get to know the folks in the very different parts of his own country.

Figuring that way, the Laurel and Wausau Rotary Clubs last year swapped 26 high-school students from each town for two-week visits. Housing and meals were supplied by townspeople, who eagerly welcomed the students as house guests. In the high schools the young visitors took desks in their appropriate classes through the whole period—but there were special programs in school and at numerous civic functions, entertaining and instructive as well. Soon each group began to feel as if it belonged in its new town. Even I did, and I was just along—at my Chief's instigation—as an observer.



Mississippians find the ground covered with a white substance which is very good for tobogganing. It's SNOW!



# X CHANGE

It was a great success, if for no other reason than that young people were enjoying each other and discovering that geographical and historical differences don't really matter when people talk to each other.

Not that there weren't differences. Some of the young Mississippians had never seen snow until they visited Wausau (where there was plenty), while the Wisconsin youths were equally unacquainted with magnolia trees. There were a good many cultural differences as well, stemming from quite different historical and social backgrounds. But with the democracy of youth and of Rotary, these things didn't matter.

As a result, it was a most successful two weeks. Each set of youths was chaperoned by faculty members from their schools—who had good times, too. The students selected for the trips had been carefully screened for leadership abilities, academic standing, good citizenship, and the like, so they extracted maximum benefit from their trips.

On the Laurel end at least, the project was a "living memorial" to John M. Bissell, Wausau Rotarian, who died more than a year ago.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



A Laurel, Miss., radioman (above) interviews a charming Northerner, Doris Parkin, of Wausau, Wis. A tape records her voice to send to her family back home as a souvenir. . . . (Below) Laurel Rotarian H. Paul White and his daughter, Judy (left), chat with their house guest, Billie Pennell, amid the quiet beauty of a Mississippi garden.



Laurel's Mayor, on the platform, presents the city keys to Wausau's representative.



There is always time, even in a busy week, for a couple of girls to sit and chat.



Exchanging isn't confined to the high-school level—as this pretty Wausau miss demonstrates by chatting with some tykes in the lower grades.

# Rotary REPORTER

Brief Items on Club Activities around the World

## To Keep Some Memories Bright

This year, and in years ahead, some high-school student in RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., will win an award for outstanding scholarship in his science studies, and as the award is presented many Rotarians and others will remember afresh the late Louis J. Hessel, in whose memory the award will be given. Elected by the RICHMOND HILL Club to be its Vice-President for 1953-54, Rotarian Hessel passed away on the eve of his installation. He was installed posthumously in the office, and the high-school award was established as a memorial to him.

In a classroom of the Roosevelt Jun-



"Old George," the canine mascot of the Manhattan Beach, Calif., post office, will long be remembered there because the Rotary Club arranged to have his footprints recorded in a concrete slab. With "George" are (left to right) Rotarian J. W. Campbell; D. M. Stucker, Club President; and Rotarian A. G. Winsworth. Done as a Community Service, a Club spokesman called it "one of those things that mean so much."

ior High School in NEWARK, OHIO, hangs a wall plaque honoring Dr. Homer Jury Davis, late member of the NEWARK Rotary Club. It was placed there by the Club to perpetuate his memory as one who had long worked to help the crippled child. Dr. Davis began his work with crippled children in 1922, and in 1929 he organized a class for crippled youngsters with the cooperation of the NEWARK Club.

## These Hospitals Get Rotary Aid

Better-equipped hospitals make for safer, healthier communities—a goal Clubs aim for in helping hospitals to provide improved care by donating needed equipment. A recent example of such community-consciousness took place in NEWTON, N. J., when the Rotary Club presented a new ambulance to the NEWTON Memorial Hospital. Modern in all respects, the vehicle is

equipped with a pulmotor, wheeled stretcher, portable stretcher, two reserve oxygen tanks, transfusion units, medical kit, splints, and blankets.

To its local hospital the Rotary Club of SPRINGFIELD, VT., planned to present a \$400 resuscitator for infants, the money for the unit to come from the proceeds of the Club's annual musical show. In addition to the hospital donation, the SPRINGFIELD Club also earmarked a \$400 contribution to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. . . . In WARWICK, VA., the Rotary Club contributed \$100 toward the building of a solarium in a local hospital.

To the Rotary Club of WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA, recently came a letter from the superintendent of a local children's hospital expressing thanks for the Club's final payment of \$750 for the maintenance of a "Rotary ward." The room established in the hospital is a three-crib ward in a new section of the building. . . . In PITTSFIELD, ILL., and MAYWOOD, N. J., the Rotary Clubs there have provided oxygen equipment for local hospitals.

## 'What'll I Be?' the Seniors Ask

As graduation time neared not long ago for thousands of high-school seniors, many asked themselves an old, old question: "What'll I

Photo: Rotarian A. N. Hough



So staunch a supporter of Scouting is the Rotary Club of Storm Lake, Iowa, that it sponsors three Cub Packs with a combined membership of 100 boys. In the photo, Jack Spooner (left), 1952-53 Club President, is shown receiving three new charters for the Cub Packs from Boy Scout executive Jos. Nelson.

be?" The answer came to unknown numbers through the vocational-counseling efforts made by Rotary Clubs as part of their youth-service programs. In SANTA PAULA, CALIF., for example, the Rotary Club held its second "Senior Career Day" for graduating students of the local high school. After learning the students' vocational interests, the Club screened them carefully and arranged for counselling in fields that ranged from engineering, nursing, and

architecture to barbering, selling, and office work. Trades were in the majority to accommodate students who didn't plan on going to college. On the "Day," SANTA PAULA Rotarians took groups of seniors to local businesses for "on the job" career experience. Some boys worked in garages, some girls in a bank, and so on. At the close of the day the students met with Rotarians at a dinner and gave their reactions about the project and heard a personnel director for a large company speak on employment matters. One young lady described the day as being "the happiest day of my life," and that made everything worth while for every SANTA PAULA Rotarian.

## Honors Come to Veteran Members

With Rotary nearing the half-century mark—a milestone it will reach in 1955—Rotarians, too, are annually reaching the 25th, 30th, and 40th anniversaries of their membership in Clubs around the globe. To celebrate such veteran membership many Clubs set aside meetings to honor their "old-timers." One Club that recently did so was CORNICANA, TEX., which paid tribute to all its members with 25 or more years in Rotary. A special program singled out each honored member for warm congratulations.

## Students Helped \$66,000 Worth

Thirty years ago the Rotary Club of KNOXVILLE, TENN., took some steps to help students get needed money to continue their studies. It did so by establishing a student-loan fund on this basis: It was to be for all students in the KNOXVILLE area whose academic records were good and who could furnish satisfactory references. During the three decades the fund has been in operation, the Club has made nearly 400 student loans totalling \$66,727. One loan provided train fare for a U. S. Naval Academy appointee, another helped a Negro girl finish college, while another recent loan aided a Hungarian refugee complete his agricultural studies. Since 1946 the average loan has come to approximately \$500; however, before that year the average loan was \$125. At the time this activity was reported there



A lot of attention is being given this chubby baby in Israel, partly because the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club has long supported the local Society for Crippled Children. It recently raised \$5,000 (Israeli) for the Society's new hospital. In the group above are Wolf Cegla (rear), 1952-53 Club President, and Rotarian H. Y. Natan (far right).

were 29 outstanding loans that amounted to \$19,257. While still in school, borrowers pay 3 percent interest; after they leave school and begin working the interest rate goes to 6 percent. Plans to expand the fund were recently formulated, with the goal set at \$15,000—an amount to be raised from the 156 members. Among the hundreds of students the fund has assisted, three are now KNOXVILLE Rotarians.

#### Old Swimming Hole's Pool Now

In the twin villages of CARTHAGE and WEST CARTHAGE, N. Y., the "old swimmin' hole" used to be a treacherous place in the deep Black River of that area. But that was long ago. Today the villages and the nearby towns of WILNA and CHAMPION have a new outdoor swimming pool (see photo) that features safety, sanitation, and supervision. The Rotary Club of CARTHAGE initiated and provided the leadership for the project that had the support of virtually every resident and every civic organization in the communities. After a preliminary survey by three Rotarians, it was decided to "get the ball rolling" by raising \$40,000 for it. The Club advanced \$1,000 for engineering plans and blueprints. Funds came in through house-to-house canvassing, bean suppers, basketball games, bake sales, and other money-raising events. Construction of a 73-foot-long dam to impound water for the pool was begun in the Spring of '52, and about one year later the pool was ready. On the opening day some 400 boys and girls enjoyed it. It is owned and operated jointly by the four northern New York communities that made it possible.

**Knot Farm-City  
Ties Tighter** Close together in their interests are the farmer and the cityman (see *In It Together*, by Robert A. Placek, THE ROTARIAN for July), and for more than a score of years Rotary Clubs have helped to emphasize the goals they share. This rural-urban activity takes many forms. In KNOXVILLE, IOWA, for example, the Rotary Club has sponsored a Market Litter Hog Show since 1951—an exhibit of pigs by 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America. It's a program that focuses attention on Fall pig production, inasmuch as litters to be shown in March must have been born the previous September. Each contestant feeds his pigs to reach a minimum of 180 pounds, and then displays one pig individually and also the entire litter for judging. Awards consist of ribbons, plaques, and cash prizes, in addition to prices paid by an Iowa meat-packing company for the animals. After the show, contestants and their fathers are guests of the KNOXVILLE Club, at which time the awards are made. The 1953 exhibit featured 11 litters that totalled 77 hogs entered by nine young farmers of the county.

To encourage cattle raising in an area predominantly devoted to crops, the Rotary Club of BLACKSHEAR, GA., has established a loan fund for young farmers interested in buying steers. As much as



Holding their trophies are ten winners of a poster contest on highway safety sponsored by the Old Mission (San Diego), Calif., Rotary Club. First-prize winner of a \$25 U. S. bond stands at left in student group. More than 100 students took part. Arthur F. Butler, 1952-53 Club President, shows winning poster to the three judges.



Come on in, the water's fine! That's what hundreds of youngsters say about this 90,000-square-foot swimming pool built just outside of Carthage, N. Y., under the sponsorship of the Carthage Rotary Club. The total cost came to \$40,000 (see item).



Learning more about the huge Los Angeles Harbor are Rotarians of San Pedro, Calif., during a Rotary meeting there that included a conducted tour of the facilities. Rotarian Bernard Caughlin, Harbor manager, points out a dock operation to the visitors.





"Rotary information" meetings are made livelier and learning is furthered—with the use of this flannel board that adds a visual method of education to talks at the Lakewood, Ohio, Rotary Club. Here Rotarian William D. Martin arranges the board for a discussion of Club Service.



In Johnstown, N. Y., the high-school library is now better equipped to meet student requests for books on vocational counselling as the result of efforts of the local Rotary Club. Here Johnstown Rotarians present a shelf of books on the subject to the librarian. It is part of the Club's youth program.



What Halloween of '53 holds for youngsters across the United States and Canada is not yet known, though some Rotary-inspired fun will surely be had in many communities. Last year, for example, the Rotary Club of Staunton, Va., sponsored a goblin parade and entertainment for children. For the party, these girls of Mary Baldwin College picked apples to give away.

In White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the kiddies had fun, too, last year when the Rotary Club arranged a party for them that included a bit of acting by Club members that produced many laughs. One skit required Oscar Tate, 1952-53 President, to sit on the floor—and here you see him doing just that.

\$225 can be borrowed by a boy, with the understanding that he will raise his steer for entering in the local Fat Cattle Show in the Spring. From the sale of a steer at the show, the loan is repaid at 4 percent interest. At the 1953 show, one of the boys won second prize with the steer purchased with a Club loan.

#### Mankato Springs a Surprise on Dad

It was Wednesday day—in MANKATO, MINN., and Rotarians came together, as they regularly do, at the Hotel Saulpaugh. They knew this was to be a "surprise meeting," but none was prepared for such a surprise as had been arranged. There at the speakers' table, as Club members entered, sat the sons and daughters of some of the Rotarian dads. The boys and girls were there as members of the senior high-school graduating class, and when it came time to introduce them individually, it was done by telling a school story about each and then having Rotarians and students guess the identity of the subject of the story. Then each student was called upon to introduce his or her father—with the full name to be used. It was an occasion that revealed some middle names for the first time—a revelation enjoyed by the membership in general. Each dad then received a cigar from the Club President, who offered congratulations on the graduation of a son or daughter. The program later was turned over to the students, who gave brief talks on such subjects as "Little-Known Facts about My Dad."

#### 'Spooks Night' Is Here Again

Coming up is Halloween, a gay festival for youngsters who like to wear odd costumes, scare people, duck for apples, and often destroy things. In communities where celebrations are Rotary sponsored, however, it means fun without havoc. In CRYSTAL CITY, TEX., for example, the Rotary Club began a window-painting contest on Halloween about four years ago, and each year since it has been an event eagerly looked forward to by grade-school children and high-schoolers alike.

Certain store windows are earmarked for youngsters in different age groups, and after the window art has been completed, judges go from window to window to determine the prize winners, who are later guests of the Rotary Club.

#### 25th Year for 16 More Clubs

October is silver-anniversary month for 16 Rotary Clubs. Congratulations to them! They are: Hornsey, England; West Grove-Avon-dale, Pa.; Brookville, Ohio; Williams-town, N. J.; Media, Pa.; Cauquenes, Chile; Mount Gambier, Australia; South Berwick, Me.; Branford, Conn.; Couls-don, England; Niteroi, Brazil; Petrop-olis, Brazil; Whitesboro, Tex.; Olean, N. Y.; Black River Falls, Wis.; Ver-milion, Ohio.

#### Good News about Some Good Scouts

Behind many a Boy Scout troop in lands around the world are other "good scouts" who wear the cogged wheel in their lapels and do much to help Boy Scouts in their work. Troop sponsorship is one way that Rotary Clubs support the Brownies, the Cubs, and other branches of Scouting. In MARTIN, TENN., for example, the Rotary Club is the sponsoring group behind local Troop 37. Recently the Club's pride in its troop swelled still more when a troop member—an Eagle Scout with 25 merit badges—won a \$1,000 college scholarship from an oil company for an essay he wrote entitled "Why I Intend to Remain in the South." Part of the essay was devoted to the field of forestry, an interest the Scout developed through his troop activities.

It was "Blossom Festival" time not long ago in the Michigan communities of ST. JOSEPH and BENTON HARBOR, and one of the high lights was a parade viewed by 250,000 people. Marching in the spectacular procession was a Boy Scout drum and bugle corps from RACINE, WIS., whose entry in the parade was sponsored by the ST. JOSEPH-BENTON HARBOR Rotary Club. The 56 members of the corps were met upon their arrival in Michigan by Rotarians, treated to a Rotary Club luncheon, and later were



housed with many Rotarian families. A spokesman of the Club reported that the performance of the RACINE Scouts did much to awaken a new interest in Scouting in Michigan's Twin Cities.

To the Boy Scout Jamboree in California last July went thousands of Scouts from many countries, many of whom had their expenses paid in whole or in part by Rotary Clubs. Two of the Clubs that aided Scouts in making the trip were NEWPORT, VT., and BRUNSWICK, ME. . . . In CANOGA PARK, CALIF., the Rotary Club sponsors Troop 125, which recently made an excellent showing in Scouting at an overnight outing.

#### How to Learn Other Man's Job

To learn the other fellow's business problems and something about his ways of meeting them, Rotarians frequently visit industrial plants, or hear speakers on business subjects. The latter was the case recently in SHERBROOKE, QUE., CANADA, when the local Rotary Club heard the vice-president of a railway speak on his company's management training course for officers of the road. Many personal contacts with railroading were afforded SHERBROOKE members by the presence of 50 of the railroad's staff who were attending the training school.

Invited to hold a weekly meeting at a local printing plant, the Rotary Club of LEBANON, ILL., accepted, and Club members learned something about printing processes and also added to their information about the manufacturing of filters. This double course in industrial operations happened this way: Though the meeting was held in a printing plant, a neighboring filter manufacturer also hosted the Club and members toured its various departments.

#### Rotary World Gains 32 Clubs

Rotary has entered 32 more communities in many parts of the world since last month's listing of new Clubs. They are (with their sponsors in parentheses): Inverurie, Scotland; Alreborough, England; Playa de Santa Fe (Bauta), Cuba; Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Versailles), France; Mark (Borås), Sweden; Tegal (Semarang), Indonesia; Burgdorf (Bern), Switzerland; Weesp (Bussum), The Netherlands; Jokkmokk (Gällivare), Sweden; Paramaribo (Curaçao), Surinam; Itapira (Serra Negra), Brazil; São Paulo Norte (São Paulo), Brazil; São Paulo Oeste (São Paulo), Brazil; La Unión (Montevideo), Uruguay; Cerro (Las Piedras), Uruguay; Iraí (Carazinho), Brazil; Cosquín (Carlos Paz), Argentina; Cumarebo (Coro), Venezuela; Moreno (Morón), Argentina; Santa Mariana (Cornelio Procopio), Brazil; Rolandia (Londrina), Brazil; Beauvais (Paris), France; Puruandiro (Morelia), Mexico; Batatais (São Joaquim da Barra), Brazil; Talara (Piura), Peru; Mundubbera (Gayndah), Australia; Duisburg (Düsseldorf), Germany; Lødingen (Harstad), Norway; Dartmouth (Halifax), N. S., Canada; Portslade and West Hove, England; Oberhausen (Essen), Germany; Crook, England.

## Take a Page from Garden City



*Are you looking for a Community Service project for your Club? That's what a Michigan Club was doing some years ago when its members spotted a way to "dress up" their community. What they saw—and did—is told below. Maybe it's an idea for you.*

**AT CERTAIN** street intersections in Garden City, Mich., are benches for the comfort of people waiting for a bus to come along. To the tired housewife out shopping or the homewardbound businessman, the benches have always been pleasing to see. But Garden City Rotarians thought that benches should be pleasing to see, whether one is dead tired or not. So one year they undertook the painting of the benches as a Club project, and they have been doing it annually ever since.

Not always, however, did the work get done by putting brushes in the hands of every member. Until recently it was usually a two- or three-man job that required several hours. The new speed-up method brings out the entire membership, all ready for the job of dipping and stroking many brushes. It cuts the working time while adding to the fellowship connected with the chore—and Garden City Rotarians are all for that.

For the recent painting session, the benches were picked up and brought to the grounds of a local country club, where all hands completed the work in 45 minutes. To

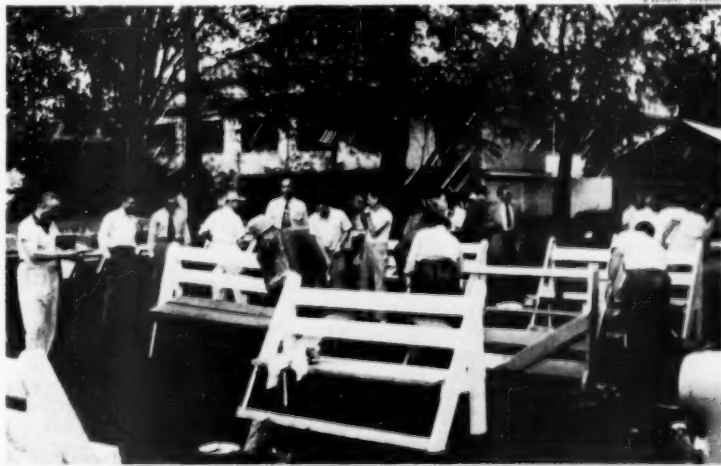
top the job off on a note of fellowship, the painters were treated to a picnic luncheon by Leslie P. Haefele, 1952-53 Club President, and Chester Matheson, the current President.

If your Club is planning to take a page from this kind of Community Service, it need not be limited to painting public benches. Community-betterment projects of Rotary Clubs are numerous and varied. In Beloit, Kans., for example, the Club there has under way a plan to construct two clay tennis courts for the city. In Muskogee, Okla., the Club maintains "Rotary Park," a recreation area on which more than \$25,000 has been spent in the past several years.

A community swimming pool is about to become a reality in Crete, Nebr., and \$500 of its cost has been raised by the Crete Club. In Jackson, Mich., a playground area is being enlarged at a cost of \$4,250 to the local Rotary Club.

To these few recent examples of community-improvement projects could be added scores of others, and the list would still be incomplete. It's a Rotary activity with hundreds of means to achieve a common end.

Photo: Olson



*Brushes and buckets of paint in hand, Garden City Rotarians make the bus-stop benches in their community look like new again. They do it every year.*



Five Presidents-Elect spot their Clubs on the map at Rotary headquarters (see item).

## PERSONALIA

*'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.*

**T**OUR. Presidents-Elect of five Rotary Clubs in Georgia decided one day several months ago that if they were going to fulfill their duties during the 1953-54 Rotary year, they should know more about how the Central Office of Rotary's Secretariat functions—so, paying all their own expenses, they travelled to Chicago, where they spent two fact-packed days learning about the operation of their organization. The accompanying photo shows the five fact-finders (left to right), A. T. HANSON, West Point; PAUL C. GAERTNER, Buckhead (Atlanta); JOHN M. GABARD, Griffin; TOM C. PALMER, JR., Pelham; and KINGSLEY E. MILLER, Marietta, locating their home Clubs on the big wall map in the Board of Directors room at 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. It was one stop on the tour which took them to all divisions and departments of the Central Office.

**Repeater.** International understanding went musically forward this past Summer when ALBERT P. STEWART, a member of the Rotary Club of Lafayette, Ind., took his Purdue University Glee Club on an 11-nation tour of Europe. So successful was a Continental trip in 1950 that ROTARIAN STEWART, music director

of the University, planned another, with special emphasis to be given to college, rural,

and industrial music in America. To the November, 1952, issue of THE ROTARIAN, AL STEWART contributed an article titled *Wake Up and Sing!*

**Coöperation.** When SAMUEL GRAYDON, 1953-54 President of the Rotary Club of Flemington, N. J., and manager of the Democrat Press printers, decided to sponsor a graphic-arts exhibition a number of months back, he was surprised—and pleased—at the enthusiastic coöperation he received from Rotarians the world over. To assemble the exhibit, ROTARIAN GRAYDON wrote to the Presidents of the largest Rotary Clubs in some 20 countries, asking their assistance in locating appropriate concerns which might be interested in showing their wares in the U.S.A. "These Presidents," he reports, "responded 100 percent wholeheartedly by most graciously coöperating; in fact, it turned out that in the majority of instances the printers were their fellow Rotarians." The typographic result: an exhibit of the finest examples of printing in 20 lands—so good that it is now located in the special-collection department of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

**Man of Parts.** You've always known that your Club President was a many-faceted individual with the skill of a diplomat, the driving ability of a straw boss, and the vision of a seer, but in other departments of his life he may also be demonstrating still other virtues. Take, for example, the 1953-54 President of the Rotary Club of St. Pancras (London), England, the REVEREND JOSEPH JONES. He started life as a coal miner in South Yorkshire, entered the ministry, was a wartime lecturer for the Ministry of Information, is an award-winning baritone and an amateur ma-

gician. Recently he hung this sign outside the church of which he is pastor: "Whatever your nationality, language, or color, you are welcome here. The Gospel is preached every Sunday in Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, German, and English, for nobody is a displaced person with God!" PRESIDENT JONES also found time, astride a horse, to portray JOHN WESLEY, founder of Methodism, in a recent pageant.

**Cited.** Two Rotarians have been cited recently in national publications—one as the proponent of the tranquil life, the other as an example of one who adheres to the busy life. The former is ANDREW L. CARRAWAY, a railroad freight agent in Fordyce, Ark., whose profile was presented in his company's magazine. ROTARIAN CARRAWAY holds that "tranquility is a philosophy of life." . . . A day in the life of ROTARIAN GUS P. BACKMAN, executive secretary of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Chamber of Commerce, was pictorialized in *Business Week*. It started at 6:30 A.M., included three breakfasts (two of them during committee meetings), administration of his Chamber office, group meetings, a chat with the press, and "home work" for a late evening hour.

**Hail Haller.** A recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Wytheville, Va., might be said to have been carried on in the atmosphere of a family conference—and a dental and medical conference at that. The speaker of the day was a 1952-53 Rotary Foundation Fellow, J. ALEX



Fifty years married are Rotarian and Mrs. William A. Black, of Lawson, Mo. Secretary of his Club, Rotarian Black teams up with his wife in the publishing of weekly newspapers in Missouri.

HALLER, JR., a physician and the son of JULIAN B. HALLER, dentist and Wytheville Rotarian. To hear him came five other HALLERS—all doctors or dentists! They included his grandfather, his aunt, his wife, and his two uncles.

**Rotarian Honors.** CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH, of Fort William, Ont., Canada, President of Rotary International in 1921-22, was named by the Canadian Advisory Committee of Rotary International to receive for Rotary in Canada the Queen's Coronation Medal. . . . The Benjamin Rush Award of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the Locoming County Medical Society has been presented to the Rotary Club of Williams-



It's a slice of his 85th-birthday cake—his fellows provided it—for Louis J. Seger, Secretary of the Stevens Point, Wis., Rotary Club. He is the only Secretary the Club has had since it was organized back in 1917.





*The Bornstein brothers—all members of the Rockaway, N. Y., Rotary Club. From left to right: David; Benjamin; Joseph, current Club President; Louis M., charter member and first Club President.*

port, Pa. for "outstanding contributions" to medical welfare in Lycoming County in 1952. . . . The American Medical Federation has awarded a certificate for "meritorious achievement in medicine" to Dr. J. MATHER PFEIFFENBERGER, SR., of Alton, Ill. (For photos of ROTARIAN PFEIFFENBERGER and his two sons, J. MATHER, JR., and LUCAS EDWARD, also Alton Rotarians, see THE ROTARIAN for June, page 46.) . . . FRANK S. BLACK, of Staunton, Va., has been chosen the outstanding pharmacist of his State for the past year. . . . McCLEAN STOCK, of York, Pa., is the recipient of an honorary doctorate of laws from Gettysburg College. . . . To its members R. MERRETT WILKINSON and CHARLES M. GREENSLADE the Rotary Club of Dunedin, New Zealand, has presented Past District Governor lapel badges "in recognition of their outstanding service to the 40th District generally and to the Dunedin Club in particular."

**Speaker Uppers.** They honored J. ALLEN FREAR in the Rotary Club of Dover, Del., the other day. ROTARIAN FREAR, as is well known, is a member of the United States Senate. But there were some things which his fellows wanted the world to know, and they broke all records, they say, in doing so. Eighteen men rose to their feet in one hour to pay tribute to this man who has a place of honor in the capital of his country. Among them were leaders in government, business, education, and the professions.

**Better Business, Men.** When the president of the board of the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, Mo., calls a meeting to order, he possibly thinks that he could have saved time by holding the session just before or immediately after the regular meeting of his Rotary Club, for all but one of the officers of the board, including himself, are Rotarians. HARRY W. RIEHL heads the board as president; KURT A. SCHRADER and STRATFORD LEE MORTON are vice-presidents, and GEORGE F. MORRISON is secretary.



*Drop into the Rotary Club of Emporia, Kans., and you'll find three generations of the Siedhoff family. Here they are: George H. (center); his son, Elmer (left); his grandson, George II.*

OCTOBER, 1953

## No more drudgery for me in cleaning grease-caked floors



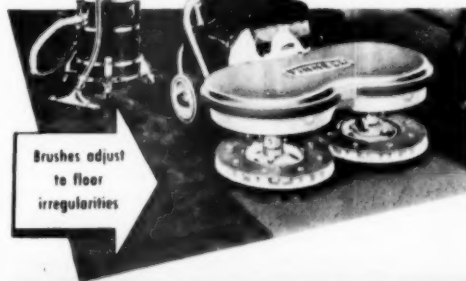
### His boss is happy too . . .

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## Set Up a 'Czar' for Intercollegiate Athletics?

Yes!—Says Forrest C. Allen

[Continued from page 15]

investigations at the direction of the high commissioner.

But note this point. These deputy commissioners would *not* make the decisions on infraction of rules and penalties. That would be the responsibility of the high commissioner. He is the man to do it because he would be beyond the reach of local or regional pressures. He would decide each case on its merits, and his verdict would be final.

The late Major John L. Griffith, long-time commissioner for the Big Ten, and, incidentally, he was a grand Rotarian, recognized the inherent weakness in the regional-conference system. He was too smart even to try to set up sanctions by the NCAA, saying, "It is an advisory body—not an enforcing agency." How right he was is now history. I need but point to the so-called sanity code, adopted after his death. When certain schools in the South refused to go along with it, this plan for observance of rules wobbled and then stopped like an automobile with fouled spark plugs.

Disregarding all of that, however, the NCAA shined up its policeman's star last January and got a new patrol car. The scheme puts enforcement responsibility on the NCAA Council, authorizing it to be prosecutor and jury. Perhaps it will do some good. But it cannot do a top job because it is too heterogeneous in make-up. Any school can join the NCAA simply by paying dues, though its ideals of sports competition may not line up at all with the rules.

When a school is caught "pulling a fast one," what will happen? The same weakness that made the sanity code impotent will go into action. School authorities and alumni will go on the defensive and the pressure will beat like a white-hot light on the NCAA Council. And it, being composed of representatives of schools friendly to the offender, will find it far easier to compromise and to do a bit of whitewashing than to take forthright action.

If the situation is really malodorous, a few heads may roll. Meanwhile, the school suffers from unfavorable publicity. Though a few individuals were responsible for athletic scandals a few years ago at the University of Iowa, and they alone should have been punished, their conduct brought reproach on that excellent institution. This is unfair. When a bank cashier defaults, he is prosecuted, not the bank. It should be so with athletics: the people who are responsible for the trouble should be punished, but the academic institution

of which they are a part should not suffer for their misdeeds.

Why don't college presidents see the light and get out from under this gratuitous problem? They have had the power to do what must be done, but they haven't done it. Instead, they have retained their "campus sovereignty" and have dealt double talk. If they and their boards of regents would surrender their power to a central authority, they would have a ready answer for alumni and friends who say, "You've gotta win—or else!" Then they could get back to such basic jobs as education and character building.

With things as they are, I don't wonder that the players are bewildered. With coaches and administrators winking at surreptitious subsidization, the boys are being taught the doubtful morality of the dictum, "You're *guilty* only if you're caught." Why, I know of one All-American halfback who was promised a Cadillac and a \$10,000 annuity if he'd attend a certain school! Unhappily, that sort of trafficking is going on up and down the United States. Even some small colleges are bidding shamelessly for promising athletes.

There is no panacea, but an effective deterrent to the evil would be a clear set of rules governing grants-in-aid for athletes. Scholarships are freely given to those who have distinguished themselves in forensics, dramatics, and other extracurricular activities. Why penalize boys whose special ability—and perhaps future vocation—lies in athletics?

**B**UT athletic scholarships, like other awards, should be regularized and out in the open with an agreed-upon ceiling. Then when the rules are broken—as they may be—prompt and certain penalties should fall not alone on the boys, but on their coaches or others who really are responsible for the infraction. As long as there's the possibility, or probability, that one can "get by" with funny business, there will be a few who will take the chance. The diffused and divided responsibility of the NCAA setup really means no responsibility and the adage "Everybody's business is nobody's business" applies.

Here's the weakness of our regional conferences. Schools are represented by faculty representatives—often deans who have full-time teaching and administrative jobs—appointed by presidents and chancellors. They meet three or four times a year in two-day sessions to settle athletic problems which, among other things, involve many thousands of

dollars. They elect their so-called conference commissioners. They make rules for competition, interpret them, and enforce them.

The result is a cumbersome, ineffective, and even an unjust system. For example, a few years ago four or five men were declared ineligible in an Orange Bowl game in which they had played because of a new rule which was made retroactive! Regulations on freshman competition are made, then rescinded, then restored in a way to outdo "On Again, Off Again, On Again Finnegan." Such operations make it appear that these faculty representatives discriminate, favoring certain groups or individuals by retroactive rules.

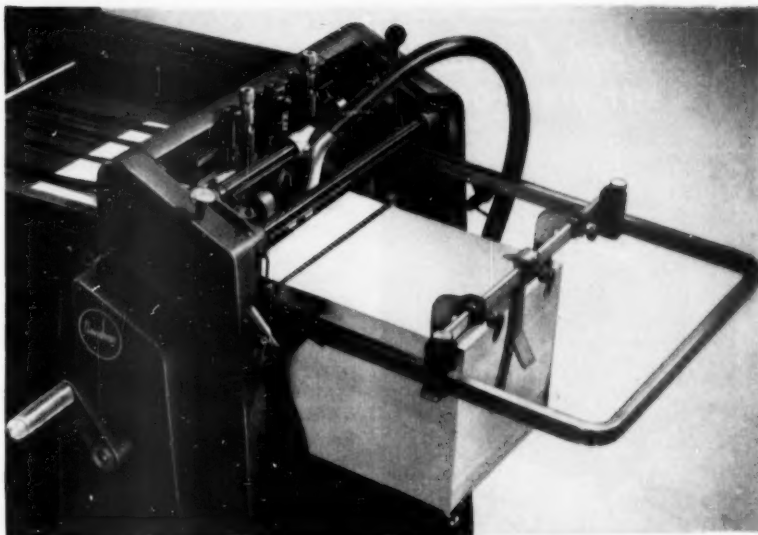
**I**N 1949 at Seattle, Washington, I watched the Big Ten commissioner present to the University of Kentucky the NCAA trophy—supposed to be the highest honor that can come to a college cage team. In 1950 the award went to City College of New York. Several members of both teams subsequently confessed to "dumping" games, but the NCAA did not recall the awards. "It's too late to do anything about it," we were told. In my opinion the least that the NCAA should have done was to declare both national basketball championships null and void.

Such erratic and irresponsible rulings and procedures reveal the basic flaw in any system which does not have a central authority, capable and empowered to act fairly and forthrightly. Faculty representatives (and their conference commissioner) are slow and loathe to discipline a sister institution. But a czar would be beholden to no one. He would drop like a plummet into an unsavory situation, get the facts, and penalize not the school but the guilty individuals.

The alternative is a continuation of conditions that sadden every true lover of sports. Last year Judge Paul Streit, of New York, in sentencing five "fixed" basketball players and the man who bribed them, declared, "This exposure is only a small glimpse of the commercialism that prevails in intercollegiate basketball and football."

Human nature being what it is and intercollegiate athletics having the stature they have, I don't suppose we shall ever stop gambling at athletic contests. And it is but a short step from a friendly wager for a professional gambler to make sure he will win his bet. The law may be expected to trip up the more odious offenders, but it doesn't stop the evil at its source. We can curb it by ceilings on scholarships, rules on subsidization, etc., with a watchful czar ready ever to fire a coach or athletic director who promotes or winks at infractions.

I have no illusions about the difficulties in establishing the system I advocate. The change cannot be made over-



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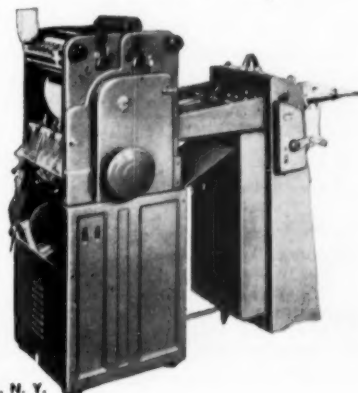


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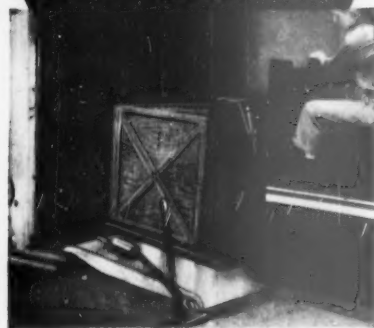
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night. The high commissioner and his staff should have three or maybe five years to survey conditions, during which school administrators and athletic staffs would be encouraged to set their houses in order.

Many special problems would arise. For instance, lifetime contracts, such as Charlie Caldwell at Princeton and Bob Neyland at Tennessee have, would have to be modified to put them in harmony with the new authority vested in the czar.

Obviously, there must be some give and take on the part of individuals and schools. But the big question is whether or not organized intercollegiate athletics will be spoiled—spoiled not alone for spectators but for the boys themselves. Besides that, all other considerations pale into relative unimportance.

### Set Up a 'Czar' for Intercollege Athletics?

No!—Says Lynn O. Waldorf

[Continued from page 15]

attended our ten games last Fall, and the Associated Students derived an income of \$550,000 from football gate receipts. The money from football was used to support some 41 teams in 24 different sports, playing nearly 500 intercollegiate contests. Over 1,400 students participated in the various sports, and 554 played enough to win letter awards.

The same situation on a varying scale holds true at practically every college and university. So far as I know, none of the critics of football has ever been able to suggest a practical method whereby the institution would take over the cost of the college sports program, rather than to depend upon football gate receipts. A national commissioner and his organization, with the added cost involved, would only increase the pressure for added gate receipts, rather than ease the problem.

3. *Recruiting and subsidization.* Any college student who is dependent on his own financial resources finds it most difficult to carry the increasingly difficult normal scholastic load, and still compete in athletics under our present rules. According to my figures, a boy at the University of California competing in football in the Fall spends approximately 18 hours a week in a classroom, 36 hours a week in study, nine hours on the practice field, four hours on Saturday in connection with the game, and approximately six hours getting to and from practice, putting on and taking off his uniform, and so forth—a time investment of 73 hours a week. With the increased living cost of today, a boy who is dependent entirely on his

Let's return to the original purpose of college athletics. I mean the development of healthy bodies and the promotion of the ideal of sportsmanship. Properly conducted, athletics at least should build up in the boy the moral fiber which makes him able and willing to say "No!" to the temptation to take money improperly, either as a subsidy or to throw a game. The present system, with its fuzzy rules and implied philosophy of "It's all right if you get by," has got to go.

Let's give sports back to the players. Let's stop muddling around with half-way measures. They are impotent and they fail when the heat is on. Let's step out boldly, face the facts as they are and not as we wish them to be, then give to a czar the authority and the power to get the job done well!

own resources finds it most difficult, if not impossible, to support himself. There are simply not enough hours in the week. Fortunately many college athletes are able to count on support from their parents and from Summer jobs toward the cost of attending college. But with Summer attendance at military camps, cruises required for one or more Summers during the college period, and the possibility of attendance at Summer schools to meet eligibility requirements, Summer employment opportunities are not as great as was formerly the case.

As a result, jobs for athletes with full need have been forced into a category different from those available to other college students. All our present legislation carefully skirts this issue. Our athletic philosophy is based on the British idea that an amateur is the one who does not have to work, and this idea is completely foreign to our more democratic American approach that any individual has the right to obtain an education, and with it all the privileges, including athletics, pertaining thereto.

Several years ago the National Collegiate Athletic Association attempted to legislate on the subject of recruiting and subsidization on a national basis through the so-called sanity code. It simply did not work out. Colleges and universities playing football vary so widely as to size and other factors that any national strait jacket of legislation proved to be impossible. A national commissioner would find the same difficulty in attempting to enforce rules equally on schools of 20,000 enrollment and of 300 enrollment; on universities which derive their support

from the State and on colleges which derive their support from religious denominations or endowment; on schools in large cities and in small towns; and so forth.

It was a conclusion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that setting up and enforcing rules on eligibility, recruiting, subsidization, and related matters could be much more effectively accomplished within regional athletic conferences made up of schools of the same type. Each institution and each regional association could far better work out its problems than could a national enforcement agency which would seek to force all within the same mold.

4. *There is a wide diversity of entrance and scholastic requirements among the many colleges and universities playing football.* Any uniformity of entrance requirements and scholastic progress toward graduation on a national basis would be most difficult to evaluate and enforce. At the University of California, for example, approximately one athlete out of 15 can enter the University from high school. In the State of Oregon any high-school graduate is able to enter the University of Oregon and Oregon State. This seems to me a perfectly logical procedure. An athlete at California should be required to meet exactly the same standards as any other student, and if in the State of Oregon any student can enter the University with a high-school diploma, then it would be most unfair to require an athlete to meet a higher standard. The faculty of each college and university must be free to set the standards and conditions under which that institution operates, and the manner in which it meets the needs of its constituents.

A NATIONAL commissioner of athletics is not the American answer to solving our athletic problem. Football and other college sports are, after all, a very minor part of the function of the university. A college athlete is, first and foremost, a student seeking an education, and only secondarily a participant in a sport which has great recreational as well as entertainment value.

A national baseball commissioner, yes. He is dealing with professional players and owners who are making a livelihood out of a very fine game. A professional football commissioner, yes. Bert Bell does a fine job in administering a league of 12 teams and approximately 400 players to whom professional sport is a primary and not a secondary purpose. Bert's function is very similar to that of a commissioner of a college athletic conference, only on a more intense scale. But a national athletic commissioner of college athletics, no. We can't solve the problems of nearly

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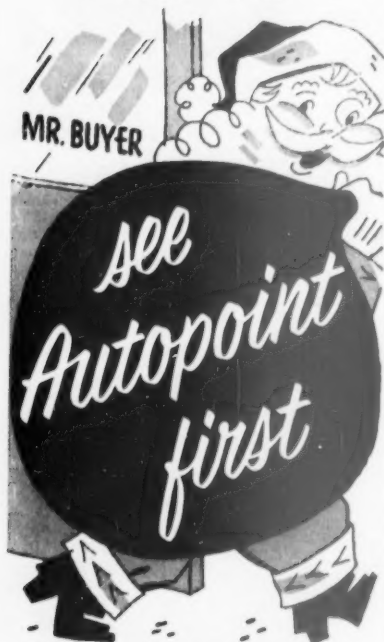


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1,000 colleges, universities, and junior colleges and 50,000 participants by forcing them all into one mold. It must be done on an institutional and a regional basis.

Is there a place for athletic sports in colleges and universities? A newcomer to our shores attending a college football game for the first time, seeing the vast crowd of 60,000 to 80,000 present, watching the pageantry between halves, might well ask, when he finds that each team represents a university, if such spectacle should be a part of an educational process. If a university is a purely intellectual institution, the answer is probably no. But if we recognize the interest of young men in sports and games, and regard a university as a social as well as an intellectual institution, perhaps the answer might be yes—provided the best interest of those participating in the sport is kept uppermost, including the prime importance of obtaining an education.

Can we solve our problem? I think we can. Our various conferences, the NCAA, and other able and interested organizations have done a great deal to help. If we look at football 30 or 40 years ago and look at it today, we find a steady and continued improvement, one which has come from a better understanding of our problems, and from wise institutional and regional policies, not from a national bureaucracy. I have every hope that the progress that we have made in the past is an indication that we shall solve our problems of today and tomorrow.

It has always seemed to me that if

three things hold true at any given institution, then the athletic program would be on a sound basis:

1. If every athlete enters an institution in exactly the same way as every other student, and if he is required to meet the same scholastic standards including progress toward graduation, then we are sure that the educational function of the university is uppermost. The athlete should also come from the same geographic area as other students.

2. If the athlete derives fun from participation in sports, this seems to me the most essential of all. After all, we should play games because we enjoy them, because there is a recreational value, and if that is lacking then we have thrown away the vital germ of the entire athletic program.

3. If four years after an athlete graduates he is emotionally well adjusted, and making reasonable progress in his business or his profession, then I think we may safely say that the university and the athlete have both done a good job, and that the end result of the athletic program is both sound and constructive.

If the above factors hold true at any given college or university, then we can find justification for an educational institution engaging in an athletic program. It is the spirit under which the individual institution operates rather than a complicated national organization of commissioners, subcommissioners, and police methods which will solve our athletic problems and give us the type of athletic program we should have in our colleges and universities.

## Stripling Statesman

[Continued from page 12]

30, only two hold public office. Most are teachers, small businessmen, salesmen, housewives. But almost all report they are active in local political campaigns—not as office seekers, but as speakers, organizers, “doorbell pushers.”

Last Spring in Berkeley, one boy handled himself with such skill in debate that a reporter present remarked: “There’s a future Congressman!” An adult sponsor shook his head. “No,” he said, “Jim plans to become a doctor. But he’s going to be an outstanding private citizen of his home town. He’ll do his full share as a voter. That’s the important point.”

Junior Statesmen was started in 1934; it grew out of a conversation that a teacher named Ernest Andrew Rogers had with a dozen students of Montezuma school in the Santa Cruz mountains. Rogers was talking to the boys about the individual’s responsibilities in a de-

mocracy. He spoke of the nation’s need for young people who are willing to work for their government with no thought of personal gain or glory. “More citizens must have an understanding of their duty to the State,” he told the youths. “Government should not be a mystery to anyone.”

Fired by their teacher’s enthusiasm, the boys decided to invite students from seven nearby high schools to form an organization. Students in other parts of California heard of it, asked to join, and Junior Statesmen was on its way.

The next year Rogers retired from teaching and spent his time talking to teachers and students throughout the State and getting representative citizens to sponsor local movements. Before the year ended, chapters were working in 50 schools. Frail but buoyant, Rogers still attends the semiannual conventions.

Junior Statesmen had spread beyond California’s borders by 1941 when war restrictions curtailed travel and halted the conventions. Many chapters were



abandoned. Those which remained active got into scrap drives and other home-front activities. At war's end, Rogers once more stirred the interest of educators and businessmen, and the organization was revived.

Last year a local charter was granted to a high school in Salt Lake City, Utah, and this year chapters will join from Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. To qualify for membership, boys and girls must have good scholastic records and be active in student-body affairs. Race, creed, color are ignored. At Berkeley youngsters of Jewish, Chinese, and Japanese ancestry were among the leaders of the session. Some of the outstanding delegates were Negroes.

Junior Statesmen work at their jobs all year. Local chapters meet regularly, usually once a week, to express opinions on current local government problems. Members pay dues of 50 cents each, elect their own chapter officers and faculty advisors.

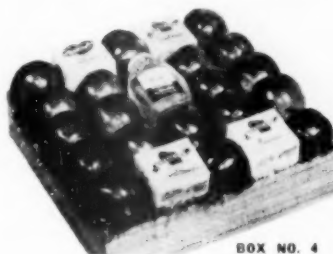
**T**HEY learn how to conduct meetings, to stand up, say what they have to say, and sit down, to prepare resolutions, to debate them reasonably, to vote . . . and to abide by majority rule. Twice each year they send delegates to the regional conventions and twice to State-wide "legislative" sessions. The number of delegates representing a school depends on the size of the local chapter, and ranges from two for a minimum membership of eight students to seven in chapters with more than 83 active, paid-up members.

A group of business and professional men have set up an endowment fund to send outstanding boys and girls to special Summer schools. The girls' school is at Mills College; the boys go to Montezuma. A dozen noted teachers from West Coast high schools and colleges conduct the courses. About 50 boys and girls attend. The school lasts six weeks and the curriculum covers constitutional and American Government, student government, ethics, public speaking, and English composition. But even more important than the classroom studies are the evenings devoted to plain talk about the democratic process and the individual's responsibility for making that process work.

The students for these schools are selected on a basis of scholarship, leadership, personality, and extracurricular activities. Their expenses, except for transportation, are paid by the foundation and amount to about \$500 per student. Usually a local luncheon club or women's club will foot individual transportation bills. Only students who still have at least a year ahead of them in high school are selected, so that they can return to their local chapters and pass on what they have learned.

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lines of a municipal government, with a mayor to preside at the weekly meetings, a secretary, a treasurer, and a council, the members of which act as chairmen of various committees. A chapter also elects two teachers to serve as sponsors; they hold office for two years.

The Statesmen have divided California into half a dozen "regional governments," each with a speaker, comptroller, clerk, treasurer, and assembly. The chapters within the region elect their representatives to the assembly and delegates name the regional officers. The term of each office is one year.

The "state government" roughly follows California's pattern with an elected governor, who appoints an attorney general and other administrative officers. The delegates from chapters constitute a legislature presided over by their elected lieutenant governor. They also name a supreme court of five justices which decides the constitutionality of legislative acts. Thus the boys and girls learn something of the problems of government by actual experience in office.

Of late a new organization of former members has sprung up. It calls itself "Graduate Statesmen" and seeks to carry on the traditions of "statesmanship" by young men and women after they leave school. It also raises scholarship endowments for honor graduates of high schools who need financial aid to go to college.

At the Berkeley convention, Junior Statesmen debated the suggestion that they urge high schools in other States to form local chapters. It was decided that

the idea must stand on its own feet; they will accept new chapters gladly, but will not urge others to join.

One Salt Lake City high school did send representatives to the Berkeley convention and they were seated on the floor. Once when voting was close and the interest intense, the Utah group cast its three ballots. There was an immediate challenge from the floor. The young chairman halted the roll call.

"Madam Treasurer," he spoke to the girl at a desk at one side of the platform, "has the Salt Lake City chapter paid its dues?"

She studied her list for a moment. "Not yet, sir," she sang out. "They owe \$2."

"You are out of order," the chairman told the flustered youngsters from Utah. "The tellers will ignore that vote. Proceed with the roll call!"

No one argued the point.

Only at one point did the activities of the semiannual convention take on what might have seemed a juvenile aspect. Following the nominating speeches for governor and other leading offices, partisans of the candidates held parades up and down the aisles, waving their placards and cheering. But there the youngsters, of course, were merely aping their elders.

In committee room and caucus meetings and on the convention floor Junior Statesmen proved that they had learned the facts of organization and of political and civic participation. Governor Warren calls them "the hope of California," to which Vice-President Nixon adds, "They're the hope of America."

## It's Fun to Be an Amateur

[Continued from page 11]

me spot the quacks and shysters more readily, and they will help me avoid an ingrown mind resulting from burrowing exclusively within a specialty. The precept of a highly respected businessman, Saunders Norvell—who was characterized in an obituary by *Sales Management* magazine as "the greatest sales manager who ever lived"—is now commonly disregarded. Norvell said that at least 60 percent of a businessman's success comes from know-how outside his own business. The same statement is true of the professions.

The worst evil of overspecialization, it seems to me, is that it has created a generation of babes in the woods of propaganda. A specialist is trained to respect authority. He is prone to accept on authority information supplied by other specialists, and in turn expects "laymen" to accept the conclusions of his own specialty without question, once those conclusions have been

proved. The consequence is that the mass of specialists individually in this or that, and laymen in all others, may be a pushover for the gent with an ax to grind. He is another specialist, and therefore to be believed.

This is a new phenomenon. Illiterates and unlettered men were traditionally regarded as easy prospects for anybody's bill of goods. But today we see the spectacle of men and women with college degrees falling for any articulate tub-thumper quite as quickly as the hoi polloi, principally because they know only one thing.

Another compensation of the amateur is that he escapes much of that treadmill of repetition of most living. I asked an acquaintance recently why he had resigned from a good job just when he was well embarked on what looked like a promising career. "I don't intend ever to get into a routine of going from home to office to lodge room to corner

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Past President  
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something about everything and everything about something. The trouble with that ideal is that it's completely unattainable in this age. Unfortunately, life is not long enough to work thoroughly more than a small plot. In life, as in farming, a few of us work large tracts on a diversified basis, while most of us cultivate small plots intensively. The latter seems to be the accepted way, and it is undoubtedly necessary. As a workable compromise between pinpoint specialization and wide-ranging diversification, I offer the counsel of a county agricultural agent in my section. "Have one major and several minors," he tells his farmers. Major in dairying, for instance, with such minors as poultry, hogs, and fruit.

I would go a step beyond my friend's counsel and suggest that to the minors might be added flower culture, amateur theatricals, bird lore, and book collecting. Or alternatively, church history, ornamental metal work, Elizabethan poetry, and politics—or any other combination you might fancy.

Why wouldn't this formula—one major and several minors—work with textile chemists, life-insurance salesmen, railroad switchmen, and professors of biology, as well as with farmers? There are none among us who would not be better practitioners of life for making our practice more general—at

least as avocations or hobbies. This vastly zestful and varied adventure of living is before us. We have only to help ourselves to several dishes in small amounts, rather than gorging ourselves on one. If it should detract from one's efficiency as an embalmer to learn a little about architecture, the side dish will pay for itself in terms of a better understanding of what life is all about.

The great versatile minds of the past applied this very principle. Aristotle majored as a teacher and minored in every branch of knowledge known to his age. Leonardo da Vinci's major was painting, but he is remembered for his contributions to military engineering, anatomy, sculpture, architecture, public hygiene, to name but a few. In Rotary, every week, I can taste the different abilities of many men in a short time, and I am richer for the tasting.

Charles Lamb was an inspired amateur. So were Thomas Jefferson and William E. Gladstone. We think of Goethe as a poet, of Lord Brougham as a lawyer, of Theodore Parker as a preacher, of Herbert Spencer as a scientist, of Theodore Roosevelt as a statesman. But in their biographies we discover that these busy men found time to enrich their lives with studies of many things foreign to their vocations. Theirs were the really abundant lives. Their explorations are open to us all.

### Polio: The Last Round?

[Continued from page 29]

In pain. But instead they swung from their perches as if nothing had happened. Before he was done, Dr. Bodian had proved beyond a doubt that gamma globulin, because it contained poliovirus antibodies, could provide weeks of protection against polio paralysis—for monkeys.

But would it do as much for humans? To get the answer to that question, Dr. William McD. Hammon, of the University of Pittsburgh, was given a March of Dimes grant for field experiments. He lined up a team of topnotch assistants. From the American Red Cross he obtained several thousand vials of GG. Equal quantities of a gelatin solution, which looked the same but lacked the globulin antibodies, were purchased.

Then he had to wait until a polio epidemic got under way in a city of the right size where thousands of children, already exposed but not yet showing polio's symptoms, might put the shots to a crucial, human test.

He found his stricken city late in August two years ago: Provo, Utah, a town of 30,000. Provo's people had always given generously to the support of polio

research through the March of Dimes. But now Hammon had to ask for far more than money. He could promise the people nothing, not even that his shots would not harm some children. He needed faith, mature faith that was willing to take a risk in the interests of humanity. The people came through.

Into five hurriedly set up clinics they streamed by the thousands, bringing their children. By the end of the fourth day, when supplies ran out, nearly 6,000



To up polio funds, Manistee, Mich., Rotarians sell their services. Here Circuit Judge Max E. Neal "baby-sits."

youngsters had been inoculated—half with GG, half with inert gelatin shots.

Then the researchers had to wait to see what would happen. Five children who got gelatin shots came down with polio. Their rate of infection was the same as that of tykes who had never been brought to the clinics at all. But only one solitary case of the disease developed among the kids who had received gamma-globulin shots. The GG injections had held paralytic polio for this group down to one-fifth of the expected rate.

Provo, Utah, however, was to be only the first testing ground. Last year similar tests were conducted in Houston, Texas; Sioux City, Iowa; and South Sioux City, Nebraska. Again the people asked for no promises. Fifty thousand of them volunteered. And, in addition, 2,800 women volunteers helped put on the tests. They were on hand at every clinic to keep records, weigh the children, keep order, provide the consoling candies-on-sticks that gave the name to the project: "Operation Lollipop." It was the first large-scale participation of lay people in actual scientific experiments—and was to prove a pattern for the future.

**G**AMMA globulin's efficacy was thus definitely proved. Less than half as many GG children got polio as did the control group who received gelatin shots. Even the few who did fall ill seemed to have the disease in milder form, and recovered more completely and more quickly.

On the basis of Hammon's work—impossible without the cooperation of thousands of plain, yet amazingly outstanding, people—the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Red Cross, and the National Research Council were able to plan this year's new-type antipolio offensive.

It is far too early to list the exact results. Such measurement must await the end of a polio season and a careful tabulation of the experience of at least a million youngsters who will have received the shots. Nor can anyone say just whose lives have been saved.

Never before have epidemics of polio been set on the downgrade by any actions humans have devised. But studies now under way will tell whether in Montgomery, Alabama, and Elmira, New York, in Decatur, Illinois, and Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia, and in other towns, that is what happened. A series of mass inoculations has seen more than 200,000 parents voluntarily bring more than 200,000 children to the injection centers. In each of the communities where the inoculations were given, hundreds of women gave one, two, three, or four days to helping in the clinics. A Rotarian in Montgomery provided free Coca-Colas on ice for the children

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A photograph of—not through—a picture window in his home gave William Nodoff, son of a Hartford, Wis., Rotarian, this reflection of himself and the lake behind him.

and their parents. In several places service organizations prepared meals for all the volunteers. This is the spirit that animates the men and women who make up the great voluntary organizations in the United States, where they abound as in no other country.

Gamma globulin, mind you, is just a stopgap, a partial protection for a few weeks, as all these parents well know. Yet their free-will demonstration of faith in science is serving immeasurably to advance the development of an anti-polio vaccine—the one great hope for scotching paralytic polio, once and for all. In the certainty that the people will volunteer once again, the Foundation plans a new series of mass tests—tentatively scheduled for this Winter.

An experimental vaccine has been developed in the University of Pittsburgh laboratories of Dr. Jonas E. Salk. On monkeys it has proved its thorough-going effectiveness, stimulating their production of virus-fighting antibodies. On more than 90 human volunteers it has been proved completely safe.

But the only way to establish its effectiveness, beyond any doubt, is to give it to hundreds of thousands of polio-susceptible children and then to wait and see whether they remain free from paralysis when next Summer's polio epidemics strike. About 1,200,000 volunteers will be needed for this field trial. And you can bet they will come forth.

Thus we are most certainly heading for the final, climactic battles in the war against polio. Against more widespread outbreaks than ever before, we are using one proved weapon of attack—and saving lives with it. Our second weapon—an H-bomb compared with gamma globulin—is already in the human-trial stage and about to go into mass testing on a vast scale. Against

the saboteur, panic, we've already scored an almost total victory.

For all this, of course, credit in vast measure must go to hundreds of patient, ingenious, probing researchers. It must go to such visionaries as Basil O'Connor, who for 16 years has piloted the organization of millions of volunteers in the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Rotarians may proudly recall that thousands of their number have been in the forefront of the fight as individual volunteers—in research, in patient care, in fund raising, in education against panic. Year after year, hundreds of Rotary Clubs, precisely because they are voluntary groupings of community leaders for community service, have made the job of fighting polio, on all fronts, one of their major tasks.

Yet, because Rotarians have been leaders in this good fight, a word of warning is necessary on the eve of the final battle. For victory—the total victory that we all pray for—may yet bring its dangers.

Sixty thousand polio victims, from 1952 and previous years, are still in need of care they cannot finance for themselves. Thousands more were added to that great number during the past Summer. And still more may be thrust into braces or respirators before the fight is over.

When the annual threat of epidemic has faded away and the virus has been robbed of its capacity to cripple and destroy, many may forget these tens and tens of thousands for whom victory has come too late. Then, more than ever, will the dedicated service of decent citizens and community leaders be essential to see the job all the way through—long after the fight has lost its glamour, long after the war has been won.



# A Foundation 'First' for Europe

A GOOD IDEA, like good news, seems to spread quickly, and one is now spreading among Rotary Clubs around the world. It all began several months ago when a new Club, formed in the U.S.A., decided to be a 100 percent contributor to the Rotary Foundation from the first moment of its existence. Thus, when its charter was presented, the Club had ready its Foundation check for an amount equal to ten times its membership.

Since then many new Clubs have come into Rotary as 100 percenters. Recently this good idea spread to Europe, where a Foundation "first" was achieved by the new Club in Amsterdam-Zuid, The Netherlands. At a meeting held at a local airport, the Club received its charter—it was flown in minutes before the meeting—and at the same time the Club's first President handed to the District Governor a check representing a 100 percent contribution to the Rotary Foundation. It was the first new Club to do so in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region.

From the United States the idea spread westward, too, and many Clubs in Asia and the Pacific Islands have been organized as 100 percent contributors to the Foundation. A large-scale example of this was seen not long ago in Japan, where nine new Clubs in District 61 joined Rotary as 100 percenters. The Clubs were Shimonoseki, Beppu, Yonago, Matsue, Niihama, Hikone, Tanabe, Osaka-North, and Osaka-South. They did so under the District leadership of Risaburo Torikai, of Kyoto, Japan, Governor for 1952-53.

In many parts of the world other Clubs have recently become 100 percenters. Since last month's listing of them, 40 additional Clubs had at press time joined the ranks. This

brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,125. As of August 14, \$35,835 had been received since July 1, 1953. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership) are:

## AUSTRALIA

Fremantle (66); Armidale (36); Paramatta (74).

## BRAZIL

Presidente Prudente (25); Bahia (74); Macaé (16).

## FRANCE

Vierzon (25).

## JAPAN

Toyooka (28); Tanabe (25); Osaka-South (24); Osaka-North (24); Hikone (27).

## MEXICO

Ciudad Juárez (46).

## NEW ZEALAND

Morrinsville (36).

## SOUTH AFRICA

Stellenbosch (37).

## SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Windhoek (25).

## FINLAND

Kuopio (31).

## UNITED STATES

Pittsfield, N. H. (37); Glenville, W. Va. (38); North Hunterdon, N. J. (40); Lambertville, N. J.-New Hope, Pa. (32); Owenton, Ky. (35); Prescott, Ariz. (53); Montague, Calif. (28); Johnsonburg, Pa. (33); Bal Harbour, Fla. (27); Gate City, Va. (28); Rochelle Park, N. J. (26); Sharon, Mass. (41); Rangeley, Me. (33); Scranton, Pa. (169); Belen, N. Mex. (49); Mocksville, N. C. (41); Sedro Woolley, Wash. (48); Hood River, Ore. (74); Shenandoah, Va. (23); Walnut, Ill. (25); Sanger, Calif. (20); Soledad, Calif. (32).

## URUGUAY

Las Piedras (26).



Arnold Willem Groote (left), Governor of District 66, receives the Foundation check from G. L. Spits, charter President of the Amsterdam-Zuid Club.



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Hotels; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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### TENNESSEE

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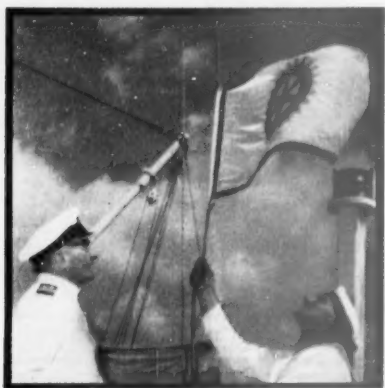
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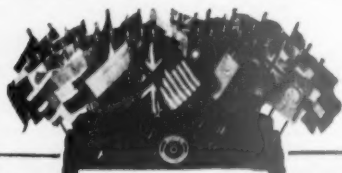
Captain Cornelis Visser at Rotary flag-raising as flagship Nieuw Amsterdam returns from the 1953 Paris Convention.

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## Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

I may say so, so little general intelligence that an article such as the one I am referring to could possibly be of any help or, might I say, could be intended to be taken seriously and not as a rather poor joke?

I have been Chairman of the Program Committee of the Rotary Club of Johannesburg for many years and I have a very sound Program Committee to help me in my work. We can claim to have a very high grade of speakers, including the leaders of the financial, commercial, and industrial world of South Africa; the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers; and many important visitors from overseas.

May I suggest that any Club Program Chairman who is uncertain of his job and who is visiting the Union of South Africa take a little time to study the proposition here on the spot. I am sure that such study would be to his benefit.

### Customer View Overlooked

Thinks JOSEPH D. C. WILSON, Rotarian  
Clergyman  
Foley, Alabama

In the symposium *If You Were This Merchant—What Would You Do?* [THE ROTARIAN for August] it seems to me that the Editors failed to get the opinion of the most important group involved—the customers.

As one who has been a customer for considerably more than 50 years and has had experience in business both before and after becoming a minister, I offer some comments which I feel will be helpful.

Over the years many of the best buys I have made have been "seconds," "irregulars," "substandards"—in materials and in finished goods. A good merchant can handle these to the complete satisfaction of his customers and himself. These same years have shown me that there is a certain kind of person who will chisel and demand special consideration. The symposium statement does not make clear that the woman's claim was true, that she had had the material made up, that her seamstress was not at fault, or that the material was as bad as she claimed. Simply to hand her the money would be to encourage dishonesty; she might have been a "good customer" in that she spent a lot of money, but it does not follow that she was a reasonable customer. The article indicates otherwise.

Under the situation stated, a merchant who wants to hold the goodwill of all his customers has only two choices: to refuse to make any refunds, or to advertise as widely as he advertised the sale that he will refund to all customers. A woman who would act as this one is said to have acted would broadcast her triumph—and the reaction of others who purchased, even if they were satisfied, would be, "That merchant doesn't treat all his customers equally," unless he offered to refund to all. In the long run he'd lose more good-

will and customers than he would gain if he shows favoritism.

Every customer going into a store has the right to expect exactly the same treatment and get exactly as much consideration as any other one under the same conditions. My own suggestion would be that the merchant make a thorough investigation, if he found the material not as good as he thought it was, then offer to refund to all, but if it proved to be a good value for the price paid, then stand by his condition of sale: "no exchange, no refund."

### Korean Truce—Search for Peace

By ROY M. MICHAEL, Rotarian  
Women's Apparel Retailer  
San Rafael, California

The Korean truce recalls Luis Machado's article, *Nations That Trade Don't Fight* [THE ROTARIAN for May]. With this position Americans are presented with further opportunity to discover a formula which would satisfy man's search for peace. Does not Luis Machado's blueprint establish a base from which we may go forward to accomplish what thus far has escaped all nations? Certainly making it possible for men everywhere to trade successfully should substantially remove the reason for war. This aid must, however, embrace provision for production tools where these facilities are lacking.

Consider these thoughts:

(a) All people should be able to earn a decent standard of living.

(b) Inability to live decently, as compared to others, causes envy, resentment, hate, and war.

(c) Precisely this economic insufficiency is in many countries the cause of foreigners being deprived of property, industries being nationalized, and contractual obligations violated.

(d) The American economy would be strengthened if other nations were better able to purchase and pay for more of what America produces. It would enjoy better customers and greater employment.

(e) Such assistance as we have been considering should be administered through the United Nations, which function would strengthen that body as a guardian of world peace.

(f) Contributions of only a part of our cost of past, present, and future wars would suffice to finance a world aid program. This would be within America's financial capability, and could

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**The Rotarian**  
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be done without endangering its credit  
and stability.

(g) Aid which would make going concerns of Malaya, Korea, Indo-China, and other needy countries should eliminate the conditions under which Communism has prospered.

Does not such a schedule of long-term aid to all people contain within it all that America and humanity and charity stand for? And is it not synonymous with the true meaning of Rotary?

#### Re: Press Freedom in England

By WALTER PERCIVAL, Rotarian  
Hornsey, England

I notice on page 52 of THE ROTARIAN for June a sentence which suggests confusion in some American minds between our English King Charles I and Charles II. I have found the same confusion in an American history book which circulates in this country.

In the June debate-of-the-month, *Licence the Public Relations Counsellor?*, Joseph W. Hicks says, "Licensing of opinion making was tried in England when Charles II licensed the press." Actually the freedom of the press was an innovation in 1695, under James II, when the laws licensing the press were allowed to lapse. There was a great deal of persecution of the press by Archbishop Laud in the time of Charles I, for in those days the licensing of the press was in the hands of the church.

It is a mistake to think that the freedom of the press was normal until Charles I or Charles II interfered with it. The freedom of the press was only won after a long and difficult struggle, and in time of war or other national emergency it has been suspended again and again.

#### Fishing on Another Main Street

Told by M. B. DENSON, Rotarian  
Automobile Distributor  
Elmira Heights, New York

The letter from Rotarian Jesse Levin titled "Salmon Fishing on Main Street" [Your Letters, THE ROTARIAN for August] was a very interesting and amazing story, but let's clear up the doubt that there is fishing on other Main Streets.

We are located in the heart of the Finger Lakes region. Seneca Lake is a 40-mile-long body of beautiful blue water, with the town of Watkins Glen (its Glen is famous for its beauty) at the extreme southern end. Seneca Lake has been stocked for years with fighting rainbow trout. Catherine Creek is a beautiful, clear, but very small stream, with its headwaters at Horseheads, New York, and its 14-mile flow to Watkins Glen, where it empties into Seneca Lake. Every Spring the rainbow make their run up the creek to spawn.

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# HOBBY Hitching Post

THIS month in these pages you will meet three Rotarians whose hobbies have this in common: they are uncommon. First is ROTARIAN JOHN H. DAY, of Carnegie, Pennsylvania—an old hand at writing about his hobby.

EVER since I was big enough to explore the woodlands about my boyhood home in Washington, Pennsylvania, I have been an ardent Nature hobbyist. Since then, no matter where the business of making a living has taken me, the lure of wayside trails has called me from work pressures and crowded cities for long, relaxing week-end rambles. As a lad, I began writing now and then about the things I saw outdoors, and my dad, the local newspaper editor, used to print my little compositions under the heading *In the Open*, and signed with my pen name, "Sassy Frass." Thus did I start writing about Nature, which has been my hobby all these years.

In those early days editors paid 5 cents an inch for this kind of writing, and I used to cut and paste my pieces until the "take" amounted to \$3 or \$4. This wealth I would quickly recirculate at local candy kitchens and billiard emporiums. During my high-school and college days, I shelved outdoor writing in favor of more lucrative pursuits for pocket money, but whenever the chance came, I would slip away for a day of fishing or berrying, or just to roam the hills.

After some years of newspaper and publicity work, I became the purchasing agent of a large State mental hospital, the position I now hold. We live in hill country, not 20 miles from my boyhood home, with a wide valley stream curving close behind the house and with a variety of hiking terrain at every turn.

Now, a mental hospital is not the most pleasant place to spend many hours a day, and I soon turned to gardening, antique collecting, and wayside rambling for a change of both scenery and outlook. One day, after a stroll in the hills, I sat down and wrote about the valley behind our house, signed it "Sassy Frass," and sent it to the editor of my home-town paper. It eventually led to a series of such essays, and a suggestion that I syndicate them. That was a half dozen or so years ago, and since then my little Nature articles have spread to newspaper columns in several States.

Here's the way I handle this hobby of mine: After closing the desk at my hospital office each week-end, I leap into outdoor attire and head for the back country. There are so many things to do in the open, ranging from ginseng hunting to seeking hummingbird nests, that the outdoorman never

runs the full gamut. After my jaunt I assemble my notes and hustle out some 650 words describing the ramble, or the season, or the coloring of the woods, with perhaps three or four paragraphs about some feathered, furred, or six-legged wildling. Then my wife goes into action, types the copy, and that night the column is in the mail for publication the following week.

Though I write as a pastime, there is a financial return from the newspapers that carry my column, but gathering the material and writing it are still a hobby with me. My real work is done at my hospital office, and my Rotary classification is "institutions—mental hospital."

For me, the best thing about my hobby is its therapeutic value, the quality it has to lift me up mentally and physically. Occasionally I become edgy and then in will come a letter from a bedfast reader who can't get out, but still goes a-ramblin' with me. I don't know of any better medicine for jangled nerves and weary minds than a good dose of wayside rambling. The smell of the woods, the feel of the good earth, and association with the timeless testimony of tree and hill and river can restore faith and clear vision faster than any compounded prescription.

Perhaps some words I wrote in 1949 will express these thoughts better: "Since the first pages were written in the Book of Days, men have searched unceasingly for the elixir of youth. . . . The countryman, just in from a brisk stroll through the November thickets, long ago worked out his own prescription: Mix a hobby, preferably of the outdoor variety, with plenty of sky-air; shake well and take at least once a week, oftener if indicated. Positive results are guaranteed."



Out in the open, Rotarian Day keeps a sharp eye for things to write about.

THE ROTARIAN

"There are so many exciting, everyday adventures in the open that the outdoorsman can't find time to worry about such silly things as taut nerves and pressure jobs and gastric ulcers. Much more important are the rare flowers, or new birds seen during the afternoon. Completely relaxed, he comes nosing into the kitchen to see what's for dinner and how soon."

There you have a sample of my hobby, and a sample of the way I feel about Nature and the wonders it can do for men.

**AMONG rare hobbies, that of ROTARIAN DELCEVARE KING, of Quincy, Massachusetts, certainly ranks near the top. What he does is twice helpful, for he benefits by it and invariably someone else does too. Here are his comments on it.**

**Y**ES, I suppose my hobby is a rare one—rarer perhaps than collecting Indian relics or raising racing roosters, or playing the violin as Dr. Einstein does. My hobby is the making of suggestions—and don't let that description of it confuse you, for that's exactly what I do. I do not look for suggestions to make, but as they come to me I send them forth.

Over the years I have developed a technique, or pattern, that I follow in making suggestions. It is a plan devised to enable me to make suggestions in a tactful manner, and it calls for some merited praise of whatever my suggestion concerns and then the presentation of the idea itself. Whenever the suggestion is in writing, I always incorporate the phrase "Don't bother to acknowledge," and I enclose a mimeographed note that reads as follows:

"I have a hobby—the hobby of making suggestions. I do not give advice (advice is a commodity peddled by your lawyer and given away by your mother-in-law, but impossible to dispose of yourself, famous as the one thing it is more blessed to give than to receive). I merely offer suggestions—shot into the air like Longfellow's arrow. If 'long, long afterward' I find that any of my suggestions have been helpful, I am glad—if not, I am content."

**THIS month's trio of uncommon hobbies is rounded out with the following brief description that FRANK F. JONES, an honorary Charlotte, North Carolina, Rotarian, gives of his happy pastime.**

**F**OR some 30-odd years I was an active member of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, with the classification of "real estate." Then along came that "old debbil" heart trouble about 36 months ago to make a shut-in out of me, and to turn my active Rotary membership into an honorary one. But along with all this has come a compensating experience that has brought much happiness to me and to many others. Since my illness confined me to my house, I needed something to do that would not only occupy my time, but also satisfy my needs for accomplishment. This I have found in a new hobby: the sending of greeting

cards, get-well cards, and other kinds of remembrances. I began it shortly after a friend, vacationing in London, England, sent a card to me from there. It made the day it came a brighter one, and I decided to help brighten the days for others in the same way.

I started by sending greetings on birthdays and wedding anniversaries to my fellow Charlotte Rotarians. This was so well received in the Club that I decided to make it go further by expanding the idea to include all my friends—Rotarians and non-Rotarians—and even people I had never met. Now cards of congratulations and sympathy go out to a score or more persons every month, and high on my list of recipients are other shut-ins.

That my hobby is appreciated by those who get cards is indicated by the many letters I have received in return. My correspondence file holds thank-you notes from U. S. Senators and from poor folks in my community. But the best of all is the happiness I have found in doing something for others. For me it has been additional proof that one never finds happiness by seeking it for himself; it only comes when one seeks it for others.

## What's Your Hobby?

A brief note to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM is all that is necessary to have your name and hobby listed below—if, of course, you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. All The Groom asks is that you acknowledge any correspondence that comes your way following the listing.

**Stamps; Match-Box Labels:** Jagdish C. Mehta (14-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and labels of match boxes; also collects old copies of geographical magazines), c/o C. D. Mehta, Sudarshan, Manekwadi, Bhavnagar, India.

**Pen Pals:** The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends: Gwladys O. Williams (15-year-old granddaughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals in Great Britain, Australia, Europe; interests include the British royal family, music, reading), c/o R. O. Aubert, Box 15, Englehart, Ont., Canada.

**Peter Long** (13-year-old son of Rotarian—would like pen friends in any countries outside of England, Australia, New Zealand; enjoys dancing, sports, stamp collecting), Kawan Road, Levin, New Zealand.

**Paulita M. Lasola** (16-year-old niece of Rotarian—wants pen pals all over the world, especially in Venice, Paris, England, Mexico, Canada; collects stamps and postcards), A. Mabini St., Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur, The Philippines.

**Martha Owens** (16-year-old niece of Rotarian—would like to correspond with people of all ages; interests include sports, collecting matchbook covers, picture postcards, snapshots, letter writing), Route 4, Fulton, Ky., U.S.A.

**Betty Ann Lowe** (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends her age; enjoys stamp collecting, sports, social science, music), Hillsboro Road, Franklin, Tenn., U.S.A.

**E. S. Raghavendran** (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people aged 18 from U.S.A. and Europe; interested in photography, arts and music, picture postcards), Sree Krishna and Co., Erode, India.

**Caryl Demarest** (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to write to boys and girls aged 14-16 throughout the world; interested in sports, especially swimming and sailing), 257 Lynnbrook Road, Bridgeport 4, Conn., U.S.A.

**Jeanne Shiels** (daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 13-15 anywhere in the world, but particularly in Washington State, France, Mexico, Africa; interested in horseback riding, collecting miniature horses and dogs, photography, swimming, badminton), 8 Emerson Road, East Milton 26, Mass., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

**Fresh Cigars direct from factory to you by mail at wholesale price**

Parcel Post Prepaid

**\$3.25**

Box of 25 — 25c Value

A real invitation to smokers who appreciate a good cigar. A full bodied, 5 1/2", Corona, made from a choice blend of imported long leaf Cuban tobacco.

Custom made in four grades to suit the taste of every smoker: extra mild, mild, medium and strong. Heads are perforated, ready to light and enjoy.

Every cigar must give you 25c worth of smoking pleasure. Smoke 3; if you don't find them as represented, yes, 100% so, return them and your money will be refunded in full.

We have been manufacturing high grade cigars and selling them direct to the consumer since 1898.

Because of the special introductory price we cannot ship more than 25 cigars to a customer.

Coupon below must be used.

**Baldwin Cigar Company**

231-233 East 141st St., N. Y. 51, N. Y.

Please send me a box of 25 El Rolinzo Corona cigars, parcel post prepaid, at the special introductory price and guarantee. I am enclosing check or money order for \$3.25. (C.O.D. charges extra.)



CORONAS

Name.....  
Address.....  
City..... State.....  
Check strength preferred:  
Extra mild ☐ Mild ☐ Medium ☐ Strong ☐



## End Wraps Problems

- KEEP WRAPS AIRED, DRY AND "IN PRESS."
- SAVE FLOOR SPACE.

**The OFFICE VALET**

Provide check-room efficiency. End locker room evils—fit in anywhere. Accommodate 3 (or 6) persons per running foot—coats, hats, umbrellas, overshoes. Lifetime welded steel construction. Modern baked enamel finishes. Sold by quality office furniture dealers everywhere.

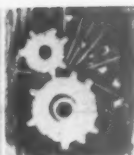
**Checker**  
Commercial, industrial and institutional wardrobe equipment and complete checkrooms

**VALET RACKS**  
Stationary and portable Wardrobe and Locker Racks for the office and the home

VOGEL-PETERSON CO., 1121 W. 37th St., Chicago 9, U. S. A.



# Stripped GEARS



## My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send stories to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following is a favorite of Mrs. J. K. Swiger, wife of a Martins Ferry, Ohio, Rotarian.

Back in the Ozark country a hillbilly took his fiancée to see the house he had almost completed for her. There were plenty of windows, but not a door in the place.

"Where are the doors?" asked the prospective bride.

"Doors? What do you want with doors?" asked the bridegroom-to-be. "You figurin' on goin' some place?"

## Credit Plan

"On Budget Terms" the ad declares,  
But when at last I sign,  
I find that all the terms are theirs  
And all the budget mine.

—JAMES W. POWER

## City-fied

Each of the following definitions can be city-fied. That is, the last four letters of the word compose "city."

1. A wicked deed. 2. Peculiarity of manner or character. 3. Power of receiving or retaining. 4. Falsehood. 5. Rural manners. 6. Acute judgment. 7. Artlessness of mind. 8. Cohesiveness. 9. Garrulity. 10. Boldness; daring. 11. Agent producing light and heat. 12. Great number. 13. Partnership in crime. 14. Quality of being ravenous. 15. Quality of being capable of extension.

This quiz was submitted by Melba Baehr, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

## Names, Names!

Rivers and lakes and towns have been named for queens and kings and loved ones. Can you put the lady or gentleman in the first paragraph in the right State or land in the second paragraph?

1. Lena River. 2. Lake Geneva. 3. Florence. 4. Helena. 5. Port Arthur. 6. Adelaide. 7. Alexandria. 8. Christiania. 9. Clinton. 10. Leon. 11. Martha's Vineyard. 12. Pierre. 13. Prince Edward Island. 14. Lake Louise. 15. Georgetown. 16. Victoria Falls. 17. Santa Clara. 18. Caroline Islands.

(a) Switzerland. (b) California. (c) North of Nova Scotia. (d) Siberia. (e) Norway. (f) East of The Philippines. (g) British Guiana. (h) Italy. (i) Iowa. (j) Montana. (k) Rhodesia, South Africa.

ca. (l) Massachusetts. (m) Nicaragua. (n) Western Canada. (o) Kwantung, northwest of Korea. (p) South Dakota. (q) Australia. (r) Egypt.

This quiz was submitted by Virginia D. Randall, of Newtonville, Massachusetts.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

## Twice Told Tales

The life expectancy of the average man has increased a lot in the last 100 years. Of course, a man has to live a lot longer now to get his taxes paid.—Rotaremindor, GENEVA, OHIO.

Boy Scout (at breakfast table): "I've done my good turn for today."

Father: "You've been very quick."

Boy Scout: "Yes, but it was quite easy I saw Mr. Smith going for the 7:45 train and he was frightened lest he'd miss it, so I let the bulldog loose and he was just in time."—Rotary Bulletin, NEWARK, NEW YORK.

"Do something every day to make other people happy, even if it's only to let them alone."—Rotary Rays, MENASHA, WISCONSIN.

Woman sporting new fur coat to neighbor: "I bought it to surprise Henry

in case he should ever get a huge increase in salary."—The Shadder, SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT.

Take the story of the boy in a long line of boys who had applied for a job. He was asked, "Is there any particular reason why you should have this job?"

He had one thing none of the others had. "Yes, sir," he answered, "I'm the only boy who brought his dinner." He was prepared to stay.—Rotary Bulletin, LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Home is where you get treated the best, yet grumble most.—Rotary Wheel, IOLA, KANSAS.

Maybe the reason why worry kills more people than work is that more people worry than work.—Rotary Wheel, IOLA, KANSAS.

## Baseball Umpires

The one who calls the balls and strikes  
Works right behind the plate;  
Another guards the first-base path  
And covers that estate.

A third quite deftly arbitrates  
The sector he commands,  
And then there are some thousands more  
Who umpire from the stands.

—PHILIP LAZARUS

## Answers to Quizzes

CITY-FIED: 1. Atrocious, 2. Egregiously, 3. Canaciously, 4. Menaciously, 5. Rusticly, 6. Sacagawhly, 7. Simpliciously, 8. Tenaciously, 9. Leguagiously, 10. Audaciously, 11. Egregiously, 12. Manfully, 13. Complaciously, 14. Voraciously, 15. Elusively.  
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## Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of a limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. A. D. Mattson, Jr., wife of an Anaconda, Montana, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: December 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

### SPACE MAN

A pilot named Ether McTripp  
Constructed his own rocket ship.  
He bragged, "Mighty soon  
I'll fly to the moon."

### PLANE PAUSE

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for June:  
There once was a man named McBride,  
Who went for a jet-airplane ride,  
He thought, with a start,  
"If this thing came apart,"

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

McBride would be spread far and wide."  
(Mrs. Charles W. Tainter, wife of an Inverness, Mississippi, Rotarian.)

There'd be naught of McBride but the hide."  
(John H. Starie, member of the Rotary Club of Franklin, New Hampshire.)

With the angels I'd hope to abide."  
(Mrs. Virginia Ann O'Banion, daughter of a Williamstown, Kentucky, Rotarian.)

No more rides for McBride on this side."  
(Rachel Kish, Haifa, Israel.)

McBride would be on his last ride."  
(Mrs. Harris W. Stahl, wife of a St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Rotarian.)

Gravitation can't well be defied."  
(William N. Kelly, member of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.)

I'd need to sprout wings and just glide."  
(Robert Harstone, member of the Rotary Club of St. Marys, Ontario, Canada.)

I'd be left in the air with no guide."  
(James H. Moss, member of the Rotary Club of Mexico, Missouri.)

My goose might be cooked, even fried!"  
(Mrs. Guy N. Goughnour, wife of a Corydon, Iowa, Rotarian.)

I couldn't take that in my stride."  
(C. S. A. Rogers, member of the Rotary Club of Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada.)



# It's Seattle in June!

## OFFICIAL CALL TO THE 1954 CONVENTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

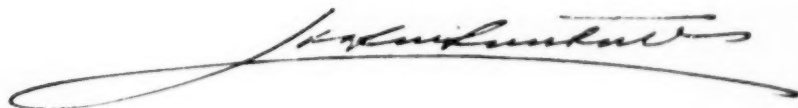
**S**EATTLE, WASHINGTON, will be gracious host to Rotarians from around the world next June 6-10, when the 1954 Convention of Rotary International is held in that delightful city.

Nestled between two great mountain ranges in the north-west corner of the U.S.A., Seattle stands amidst majestic, scenic beauty on the shores of Puget Sound, washed with the tides of the Pacific Ocean.

One of the great fishing ports of the world—gateway to Alaska and to British Columbia, Canada's western-most Province—with near-by mountains, beaches, forests, and lakes, and with a mild, stimulating climate in June—the Seattle area offers unlimited opportunities for Rotarians and their families wishing to combine a vacation trip with Convention attendance.

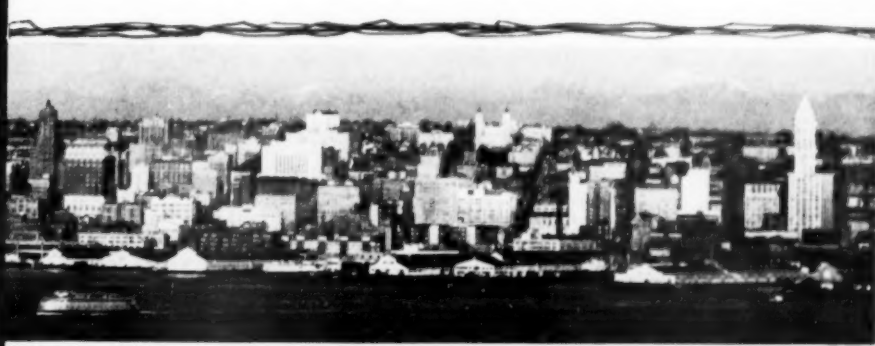
As a Rotarian is expected to attend meetings of his Rotary Club, so the Club is expected to be represented at the Annual Convention. Article VII of the Constitution and Article VI of the By-Laws of Rotary International give full information as to the rights and responsibilities of a Club with reference to the Annual Convention.

It is my great pleasure to issue this Official Call for the 1954 Convention of Rotary International, to be held in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., on June 6-10. I hope to have the joy of meeting Rotarians at that Convention from all of the 88 countries and geographical regions in which there are Rotary Clubs.



ISSUED THIS TWENTY-SIXTH  
DAY OF AUGUST, 1953.  
AT CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

JOAQUIN SURRIBOSA CEBILS  
*President, Rotary International*





Crossing to Europe or cruising to faraway places ...  
 don't miss the joy of going Cunard! Days and nights  
 of enchanted relaxation ... laughter, music,  
 sparkling companionship ... and the sheer wizardry of master chefs  
 ... make your voyage a brilliant holiday in itself.

See your Cunard-authorized  
 travel agent and ...

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